

## CAPSULE SUMMARY

WA-III-031

Weverton Historic District

Weverton Road

Knoxville, Washington County, Maryland

Early 19<sup>th</sup> century – 1930s

Private

The community of Weverton is located at Washington County's southeastern tip, near the Frederick County line, in Pleasant Valley, along the Potomac River. Historically the area was agricultural and industrial as well as a transportation hub with the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and Chesapeake & Ohio Canal located along the Potomac River. Today, Weverton is primarily residential intermixed with old agricultural farms.

Dwellings along Weverton Road vary in architectural style and construction method. Vernacular Pennsylvania German stone farmhouses date to the 19<sup>th</sup> century and are the prominent architectural type along Weverton Road. Other styles include Pennsylvania German farmhouses with Georgian characteristics and some 20<sup>th</sup> century styles such as the I-House, Foursquare, and Craftsman/ Bungalow. The remaining modern infill along Weverton Road is of a mid-century modern style and lacks the architectural character associated with the historical Weverton Community. Weverton contains a total of sixty-nine properties; twenty-eight of which are contributing resources and forty-one of which are non-contributing to the period of significance. In addition to the dwellings there are nineteen contributing secondary structures and twenty-six non-contributing structures.

Weverton's period of significance begins in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century with Casper Wever's land purchase and plans for industrial Weverton through the 1930s when the Weverton Train Station is demolished. The end of the C&O Canal and the demolition of the train station marked the beginning of the end of Weverton's importance as a transportation hub. Although intended to be a prosperous industrial center, the extant community of Weverton arose from the demise of its industrial village and flourished as a self-sustaining community associated with agricultural and transportation.

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**1. Name of Property** (indicate preferred name)

historic	Weverton Historic District
other	Weverton-Garretts Mill Vicinity

## 2. Location

street and number	Maryland Route 67/ Weverton Road	—	not for publication
city, town	Weverton	<u>X</u>	vicinity
county	Washington County		

**3. Owner of Property** (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name	Multiple Property Owners (see attached sheet)				
street and number	Weverton Road			telephone	
city, town	Knoxville	state	MD	zip code	21758

#### 4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc.	Washington County Circuit Court Clerk	liber	folio
city, town	Hagerstown	tax map 88.86 tax parcel	multiple tax ID number

## 5. Primary Location of Additional Data

☐ Contributing Resource in National Register District  
☐ Contributing Resource in Local Historic District  
☐ Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register  
☐ Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register  
☐ Recorded by HABS/HAER  
☐ Historic Structure Report or Research Report at MHT  
☐ Other:

## 6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function		Resource Count		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape	Contributing	Noncontributing	
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	<input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture	29	40	buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> defense	<input type="checkbox"/> religion			sites
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> domestic	<input type="checkbox"/> social	19	26	structures
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation			objects
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	48	66	Total
		<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> unknown	<b>Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory</b> 0		
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care	<input type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use			
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> other:			

## 7. Description

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### Condition

<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> altered

Prepare both a one paragraph summary and a comprehensive description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

### Summary Description

The community of Weverton is located at the southern tip of Washington County, nestled at the western foot of South Mountain, along the north shore of the Potomac River. Stretched along rolling and winding Weverton Road, the community overlooks the fertile plains of Pleasant Valley. Historically the area was agricultural and industrial as well as a transportation hub with the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad (B&O) and Chesapeake & Ohio Canal (C&O) located along the Potomac River. Weverton's industrial growth began in the 1830s and peaked around the Civil War; while the greater residential community flourished between 1860 and the 1930s, the era of railroad transportation.<sup>1</sup> Although the industrial area in Weverton had many commercial and industrial buildings associated with milling, cotton, and a foundry; these buildings were demolished by the turn-of-the-century. The only existing commercial building in the community is a modern general store at 1324 Weverton Road. The existence of this store highlights Weverton's continuing self-sufficient character, a trait that started in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. Today, Weverton is primarily residential and agricultural. Weverton is a prime example of an industrial and later transportation oriented settlement that developed in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century and continued into the 1930s. An ambitious plan for industrial Weverton was eventually abandoned and the present Weverton community, described in this survey, is all that remains from Weverton's development in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

The Weverton survey area is bound by the Frederick County line to the east, Rohrsersville Road (Route 67 bypass) to the west, the merge point of Weverton Road and Route 67 to the north, and Route 340 and the Potomac River to the south. The house at 605 Weverton Road is the southernmost address and the only original house dating to the industrial village. A modern house at 1421 Weverton Road is the last house before the northern merge point with Route 67. The 1910 USGS Topographic Map showed springs around Garretts Mill Road that connect to a larger tributary, Israel Creek. This drainage also appears on the southeast boundary of 1310 Weverton Road. Weverton Road was the major thoroughfare connecting the villages in Pleasant Valley until the Route 67 bypass was constructed in the 1960s. At the southern end of Weverton, a newly improved road branches off of Weverton Road connecting to Route 67. There is commuter parking south of the newly improved road. The Appalachian Trail runs through South Mountain and along the newly improved road to the west. At one time hikers could view industrial Weverton from the mountain peak; today only ruins are visible. Garretts Mill Road runs east and intersects with Weverton Road in the northern section of Weverton.

The current Weverton community developed in a linear plan along the narrow, two-lane, Weverton Road. The two-mile road changes altitude on the mountainside with a steep slope to west. The traffic is light and mostly residential; there are only two stop signs. Stone retaining walls run intermittently along the road, while curbs only appear on the east side of Weverton Road between 725 and 745 and 602 to 628 Weverton Road. Pennsylvania German vernacular farmhouses dot the landscape. Set on stone basements and built into the steep slope of South Mountain, many houses have main entrances on the second story above the street level. Houses on the east side of Weverton Road typically have smaller manicured yards; while houses on the west side have larger manicured lawns. Modern houses are setback further from Weverton Road, while 19<sup>th</sup> century houses are flush or slightly setback from the road. The density of dwellings along Weverton Road varies; there are clusters of narrow, deep lots at the north and southern ends of Weverton, while most of the properties between have more acreage and are spaced farther apart.

Dwellings along Weverton Road vary in architectural style and construction method. Vernacular stone farmhouses dating to the 19<sup>th</sup> century are prominent along Weverton Road. The houses have Pennsylvania German characteristics such as irregularly coursed stone walls, end chimneys, and double porches.<sup>1</sup> A later version of the Pennsylvania German form is also prevalent along Weverton Road. The second period of Pennsylvania German influenced architecture (1866-1900s) along Weverton Road includes Georgian characteristics such as symmetrical fenestration and a central chimney. Some early 20<sup>th</sup> century frame houses along Weverton Road were constructed with Foursquare and I-House characteristics. Remaining houses are of a mid-century modern style, including ranch

<sup>1</sup> The industrial area of Weverton, along the Potomac, was prominent between the 1840s until its decline in the 1870s. The more residential area of Weverton, developed along Weverton Road, flourished between the 1850s through the 1930s. It is this more residential area along Weverton Road that is now considered 'Weverton' in Pleasant Valley.

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and minimal traditional. These mid-century and modern dwellings lack the architectural character associated with the historical Weverton community. Some properties have secondary structures such as garages or agricultural buildings such as barns, sheds, and spring houses. Interiors were not accessible during this survey and properties were documented from the public-right-of way.

### Physical Description

There are three building periods along Weverton Road, the early 19<sup>th</sup> century period with traditional Pennsylvania German characteristics (1800-1866), the mid-to-late the 19<sup>th</sup> century period (1866-1900s) with Georgian influenced Pennsylvania German characteristics, and the early 20<sup>th</sup> century period (1900s-1930s) with more "national" architectural forms such as the I-House and Foursquare. The application of modern materials and modest stylistic reference complicate the accurate dating of the buildings in the Weverton community, but a combination of surviving physical evidence and archival research indicates the three building periods along Weverton Road. Weverton has a total of sixty-nine properties along Weverton Road; twenty-eight are contributing resources and forty-one are non-contributing to the Weverton Historic District. In addition to the primary dwellings there are nineteen contributing secondary structures and twenty-six non-contributing structures.

Weverton's first building period occurred in the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century (1800-1866), prior to the establishment of any major transportation routes. Many of the settlers in Weverton were of Pennsylvania German descent. Their choice of architectural style may have been inspired by their cultural traditions and the abundance of native limestone or by the geological constraints to building along South Mountain.<sup>2</sup> Whatever the motivation, the Weverton community has a plethora of 19<sup>th</sup> century stone dwellings. The majority are two-story, three-or-four-bay, side-gable roof houses of stone construction with irregularly coursed stone walls and stone chimneys. These are the earliest and most prevalent type of house along Weverton Road. This type, which can be characterized as a Pennsylvania German farmhouse, often has asymmetrical fenestration, a double-tiered porch, and two front doors to provide entry into both the parlor and kitchen.<sup>3</sup>

The houses at 1325 and 1141 Weverton Road are probably among the oldest standing buildings in Weverton built in the early 1800s. Both of the houses have asymmetrical fenestration, deep-set double entries, an irregularly coursed stone wall, and ghosting for a double-tier porch. The house at 729 Weverton Road has similar characteristics but with a central chimney plan, known as a "classic Germanic plan."<sup>4</sup> In addition to the plan, 729 Weverton Road also has a double-front entry and thick stone foundation. Another characteristic of early Pennsylvania German construction is the use of finer masonry. As the 19<sup>th</sup> century progressed, larger and less carefully cut stones were used.<sup>5</sup> This further supports an early construction date for houses at 1140, 1141, and 1325 Weverton Road. Their exterior walls are well coursed compared to neighboring stone houses at 811 and 1137 Weverton Road.

The second building period in Weverton occurred during the mid-to-late 19<sup>th</sup> century as a result of the economic boom associated with industrial Weverton and the new Railroad and Canal corridors. A slight transformation in architectural style brought diversity to Weverton's rural landscape. The development of the railroad increased interstate economic and cultural exchanges which advanced local tastes in contemporary architecture and provided new building materials to the Weverton community. The once isolated and traditional community now had access to other architectural styles and influences. This period saw the introduction of a symmetrical "Georgian" influenced Pennsylvania German house type as well as the inclusion of new materials rewrapping existing homes to update comfort and style; therefore, siding and later additions could disguise full stone masonry construction.

During the second building period (1866-1900s), the Pennsylvania German stone farmhouse was the dominant architectural type, with some variation from the earlier form, including Georgian characteristics such as symmetry, a side-gable roof, and proportionate openings. The most dominant characteristic of the Georgian-influenced style was symmetrical fenestration as it no longer correlated to the activity of interior rooms.<sup>6</sup> The house at 811 Weverton Road is an excellent example of a Pennsylvania German farmhouse



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with the symmetrical Georgian characteristics of this period. The three-story, three-bay, side-gable, L-shaped stone house has symmetrical fenestration and a prominent porch entry on the second level. The house at 1011 Weverton Road is a two-story, three-bay, stone house that is similar to 811 in its symmetry, massing, interior end chimney, and full-length porch. Both houses have a central entrance, unlike the earlier period's Pennsylvania German influenced dual entry. During the second building period, windows are larger and often have louvered shutters. On 811 and 1011 a one-story porch replaces the earlier double-tiered porch. In all of these cases, the character of the house form has shifted from a traditional Pennsylvania German influence to a Georgian inspired Pennsylvania German form.

In addition to the variation of the Pennsylvania German style, the second building period also saw an update to earlier architectural forms. With the B&O Railroad's completion in 1867, Weverton was connected to a larger region. The railroad provided both the opportunity for residents to travel and see new architectural styles and the ability to ship new construction materials. In this period, older Pennsylvania German farmhouses were rewrapped with modern materials to update their architectural style and appearance. The three-story, three-bay, side-gable house at 735 Weverton Road has characteristics of the early Pennsylvania German farmhouse period, specifically a double entrance, exterior end stone chimneys, and wider massing. It also has symmetrical fenestration, a characteristic more typical of the second building period. The house has been wrapped in aluminum siding and has shutters affixed to the façade. Although it is likely that this home was constructed during the early 19<sup>th</sup> century building period it was likely updated during the second period (possibly later as well). A similar theory applies to the houses at 725, 903, 1125, and 1310 Weverton Road as they have similar massing but have been wrapped in a secondary sheathing of modern materials making their original construction unknown, but likely stone.

The trend of diversification in form and style continued into the early 20<sup>th</sup> century with the third building period (1900s-1930s). New house forms, with wood frame construction such as the I-House, Foursquare and Bungalow were constructed. The house at 1111 Weverton Road is a great example of a vernacular, wood-frame, I-House. The I-House form is a two-story, three-by-one bay, wood-frame dwelling with a side-gable or cross-gable roof. In some variations, the houses might have an ell built perpendicular to the main block, forming an overall shape of an L or T. The cross-gable roof, one-pile width, and full-length wrap around porch are typical of the I-house form. Houses at 1008 and 1331 Weverton Road have similar massing and are simple, modest farmhouses with L-shape massing and a central chimney.

The Foursquare form, known for its square plan and hipped-roof, gained popularity from the introduction of building magazines and pattern books. The simple square floor plan and easy to build layout contributed to the Foursquare's wide success throughout the nation in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. This national form is rare along Weverton Road as it has a later construction date, after the peak of Weverton's railroad influence. A two-story house at 620 Weverton Road is a modest Foursquare dwelling with a square plan and hipped-roof. Neighboring property 624 Weverton Road originally had Foursquare characteristics but was drastically altered with a modern, side-gable roof and central dormer. The house at 624 Weverton Road no longer has a Foursquare form and is more of a hybrid of early 20<sup>th</sup> century architecture.

The last major style along Weverton Road during the period of significance is the Craftsman Bungalow style. A typical bungalow is one-and-a-half stories, often with a gable or hipped roof, dormers, a full-length porch, and ornamental molding. The house at 1229 Weverton Road is unique along Weverton Road as one of the only front-gable dwellings; it highlights the Craftsman Bungalow characteristics of the early 20<sup>th</sup> century.

The overall character of the current Weverton community is a residential bedroom community. The collapse of Weverton's industrial activities triggered the demolition and closure of the public and commercial buildings in the area. Some public buildings however have survived through time although in a new capacity. For example, the one-and-a half story, front-gable, home at 704 Weverton Road was originally the "Bingham School" dating to 1904. The school has a substantial stone foundation. Sold in 1940 it has been a

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residence ever since.<sup>7</sup> Another public building, The First Baptist Church of Weverton, was built in 1926 and served the community for decades. It was sold in 1998 and is no longer a religious building. Currently being remodeled into a residence, this frame structure is a good example of early 20<sup>th</sup> century institutional architecture in a rural setting. Resting on a concrete foundation, the one-story, four-bay, church is clad in a brick veneer. The church has a vinyl clad octagonal dome. Its octagonal roof has four projecting gables above each façade.

In spite of the demolition and alterations of houses in the area, the entire spectrum of Weverton's architectural history is well preserved. Although its potential as an industrial center felt short, Weverton kept its character through its vernacular architecture and landscape. The influence of the Pennsylvania German farmhouse retains the memory of a prosperous village that grew from the early 19<sup>th</sup> to the early 20<sup>th</sup> century.

**See attached list of contributing and non-contributing resources.**

## 8. Significance

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Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion	
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science	
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> social history	
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/	<input type="checkbox"/> maritime history	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> transportation	
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> settlement	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other: _____	

**Specific dates** 1821 (Wever buys 1<sup>st</sup> parcel), 1833 (C&O Canal) 1867 (B&O Railroad)

**Architect/Builder**

**Construction dates** early 19<sup>th</sup> century – 1930s

Evaluation for:

☒ National Register

☒ Maryland Register

☐ not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance projects, complete evaluation on a DOE Form – see manual.)

### Summary

The community of Weverton is located at Washington County's southeastern tip, near the Frederick County line, in Pleasant Valley, along the Potomac River. Historically the area was agricultural and industrial as well as a transportation hub for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad (B&O) and Chesapeake & Ohio Canal (C&O) which were located along the Potomac River. Weverton's industrial growth peaked around the Civil War, while the greater residential community flourished through the era of railroad transportation and into the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. By the 1930s, with the demolition of the Weverton Train Station, Weverton's importance as a railroad community center had passed. This closure, coupled with the closing of the C&O Canal in 1924, and the increased reliance on automobiles, changed the community from a self-sustaining agricultural and industrial community to a bedroom community.<sup>2</sup> Today, Weverton is primarily residential with a few farms remaining.

### Statement of Significance

Weverton's period of significance began in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century with Casper Wever's land purchases and plans for industrial Weverton and continued through the 1930s when the Weverton Train Station was demolished. The end of the C&O Canal and the demolition of the train station marked the beginning of the end of Weverton's importance as a transportation hub. Although intended to be a prosperous industrial center, the extant community of Weverton arose from the demise of its industrial village in the 1860s and flourished as a self-sustaining community associated with agricultural and transportation into the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

### Historic Context

Pleasant Valley is located at the southeastern end of Washington County, near its border with Frederick County. The valley is bound to the east by South Mountain and the west by Elk Ridge; Israel Creek and its small tributaries run through the valley and into the Potomac River to the south. It is rolling and highly cultivated, the "home of a very prosperous and contented farming community."<sup>8</sup> A number of small communities dot the landscape, centered around historic mills, train depots, and old toll roads. Small farmsteads, heavily influenced by the influx of Pennsylvania Germans in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, stretch from one town to another creating a rolling rural landscape. Pleasant Valley has seen the impacts of the Civil War and the expansion of industry and transportation. The Washington County (Baltimore & Ohio) Railroad and Chesapeake & Ohio Canal, once vital to economic stability of these communities are now defunct. The modern Route 67 runs from Boonsboro south to Route 340 in Weverton, replacing the small, local roads that once connected these communities. Although much has changed in Pleasant Valley over the past three centuries, the bedroom community still maintains its quiet, rural feeling, and its strong connection to the past.

<sup>2</sup> industrial Weverton = 1840-1870s. linear or residential Weverton = 1850s-1930s

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The Civil War played a pivotal role in the history of Washington County and the Pleasant Valley region. The Civil War had its most significant impact on Pleasant Valley in September of 1862, when several significant battles occurred in the area.<sup>9</sup> That September General Robert E. Lee divided his army to march towards South Mountain<sup>10</sup> and then on to Pennsylvania. His Maryland Campaign was intended to engage the Army of the Potomac on northern soil, to have a decisive victory, and to gain the support of foreign governments. The Army of the Potomac, under General George B. McClellan found intelligence known as Order 191 that outlined Lee's plans. As a result, McClellan sent his forces ahead to engage Lee's army in an altercation that commenced on Sunday, September 14<sup>th</sup>, 1862. Known as the Battle of South Mountain, it is more accurate to describe the events as the *Battles on South Mountain*, as three distinct altercations occurred at Fox's Gap, Turner's Gap and Crampton's Gap on South Mountain between troops.<sup>11</sup>

The battle at Crampton's Gap was fought in the heart of Pleasant Valley, with troops marching through fields from Boonsboro to Weverton. On September 14<sup>th</sup> the skirmish began at noon; fighting until dark, Union troops outnumbered the Confederates 10 to 1. There were an estimated 4,500 casualties resulting from the battles on South Mountain. The loss devastated General Lee's planned campaign to Pennsylvania and, as a result, he relocated his troops to Sharpsburg. Sharpsburg was naturally defensible and would be crucial in fending off a Union attack. Although the Battle of Antietam at Sharpsburg was the bloodiest day in the Civil War, it was the events on South Mountain and its aftermath that greatly affected the areas in Pleasant Valley.<sup>12</sup> Following the retreat of the Confederate forces from Antietam, "civilians in western Maryland were not sure what they'd find at home."<sup>13</sup>

Although not all of the residents of Pleasant Valley were directly impacted by the fighting at the battles on South Mountain, the presence of the soldiers was felt in the homes of local residents and was reflected in the damage to the local landscape. A newspaper clipping from the *Herald of Freedom and Torch Light* that was run in the *Baltimore Sun* on September 26<sup>th</sup> 1862 noted that "from Hagerstown to the Southern limits of the county wounded and dying soldiers are to be found in every neighborhood and in nearly every house...nearly the whole population is engaged in waiting on and ministering to their wants."<sup>14</sup> Another article that ran on the same day reported that the region had been "eaten out of food of every description" and that "the two armies of from eighty to a hundred thousand each have swept over it, and devoured everything within reach."<sup>15</sup>

With the Union victory at South Mountain, Lee's Maryland Campaign was finished and his intention to "fight on the ground of his choosing" was over; General Lee was robbed of the opportunity for a victory in Pennsylvania.<sup>16</sup> South Mountain is considered a significant site in American and Civil War history that had a major impact on the people and landscape of Pleasant Valley.

Agriculture played an important role in the history of Pleasant Valley; its impact can be seen today by the small fields and farmsteads which still dot the landscape. During the early history of Washington County, the land was considered infertile and inhospitable to agriculture due to the numerous limestone outcroppings and dense wooded areas. For this reason, settlement in the area was slow.<sup>17</sup> Pleasant Valley, however, was well suited for small scale agriculture with Israel Creek running between South and Elk Mountains. Despite early notions of the agricultural value of the land, Pleasant Valley became heavily involved in farming beginning in the middle of the 18<sup>th</sup> century.

In the 18<sup>th</sup> century, German settlers migrated from Pennsylvania into Western Maryland; many families settled in the Pleasant Valley area of Washington County. As settlers arrived, they found fertile land for growing grains. These early German immigrants established themselves in permanent homes, often constructed of stone farmers found while tilling the fields.<sup>18</sup> The German immigrants brought a specific style of architecture and construction to Pleasant Valley.

From the mid-18<sup>th</sup> to mid-19<sup>th</sup> centuries, the architecture of Washington County reflected the significant role agriculture played in the County. On small farmsteads, stone farmhouses and large bank barns replaced earlier buildings and demonstrated the heavy

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Pennsylvania German influence on the architecture and culture of the region.<sup>19</sup> The most significant example of this influence was the Pennsylvania German bank barn, which had a large stone foundation built into a hill.<sup>20</sup> Banked construction was not exclusive to people of Germanic heritage, but it proved immensely popular with that group, both for dwellings and barns, and it has become a hallmark of German Vernacular architecture. All of Weverton's 19<sup>th</sup> century buildings exhibit some degree of banked construction, with the slope of the lot determining the extent. Building into a bank solved the problem of building on a slope, provided insulation against temperature fluctuations, and also created a full-height, basement-level work area, storage space, or business space. The use of stone in the construction of foundations, farmhouses, chimneys, and farm fences reflected the utility, availability and economic stability of region.

As Pennsylvania Germans moved into the area, they planted grains and began milling. As a result, the economy of Washington County was based largely on grains and milling, rather than tobacco, which was the crop of choice in eastern Maryland.<sup>21</sup> Despite earlier notions, the limestone made the local soil best suited for growing grain.<sup>22</sup> The sale of wheat and small grains stabilized the region and strengthened the local economy. Grain was a versatile crop, which could be "sold in bulk, or processed into flour and meal, or distilled into whiskey."<sup>23</sup> As a result, the demand for grain was high, and transporting grain was essential to the economic success of the region.

Prior to the B & O Railroad and the C & O Canal, turnpikes were used to transport grains to major markets like Philadelphia and Baltimore.<sup>24</sup> The popularity of grain farming in Washington County improved both the economy and the local roads. The construction of the B&O Railroad and the C&O Canal only served to improve the prosperity of local farmers. Following the Civil War, the County became more urbanized as people moved from the countryside to nearby towns.<sup>25</sup> Although regions of the County were still characterized by small farmsteads in rural areas, the regional growth of industry and the availability of road and rail transportation had a significant impact on Pleasant Valley.

The fruitful agricultural climate of Pleasant Valley provided large quantities of grain for the local mills. With five major roads crossing through gaps in South Mountain, along with the C&O Canal and the B&O Railroad, mills in Pleasant Valley could easily ship to port cities and markets. Milling was a major industry in the Pleasant Valley region. After the C&O Canal's completion, flour was the major commodity it transported.<sup>26</sup> Many flour mills were established between 1783 and 1820; this was a time when the County experienced a period of resettlement. When Casper Wever purchased land in the Weverton area in the 1820s, his first major land holding included an early flour mill.<sup>27</sup> Gapland had both a saw and grist mill in the beginning of the twentieth century, while Garretts Mill Road was named after Edward Garrott's family mill.<sup>28</sup> Washington County became the most productive county in the state for the number of flour mills and the number of barrels of flour produced; by 1810 Maryland was the third largest flour-producing state.<sup>29</sup>

The B & O Railroad and the C & O Canal played a critical role in the history of transportation and development of Maryland. On July 4, 1828, the cornerstone of the Main Stem of the B&O Railroad was laid by Charles Carroll, the last surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence.<sup>30</sup> The cornerstone was laid the same day as the ground breaking of the C&O Canal. These two transportation thoroughfares would compete for dominance in western expansion throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries.<sup>31</sup> One place where this competition came to a head was in Washington County. By the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, the people of Washington County wanted to have access to the Main Stem of the B&O Railroad for travel and commercial shipping. In 1857, representatives from Hagerstown petitioned the state legislature for a bond for a rail line; however, it was not until 1867 that the B&O line named the Washington County Railroad was completed, with the help of workers from the Main Stem of the B&O railroad.<sup>32</sup>

When it was completed, the Washington County Railroad stretched twenty-four miles in length, running through Pleasant Valley, from Weverton, at the Main Stem, to Hagerstown, where it intersected with other lines. There were eight (8) stations between Weverton and Hagerstown, Bartholow's, Brownsville, Clagett's, Baler's (also Beeler's) Summit, Rohrersville, Eakle's Mills,



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Keedysville, and Breathed's.<sup>33</sup> The line's southernmost point at Weverton was no coincidence. Weverton founder Casper Wever was a civil engineer for the B&O railroad, and he used his influence to bring both the B&O rail line and the C&O Canal through his large land holdings at the southeastern end of Washington County.

The new railroad line brought greater opportunities for the people of Pleasant Valley. The train stations and warehouses brought new jobs to the area. As a result, towns formed around the stations. The B&O also provided greater access to more markets for the trade of goods and services throughout the region.<sup>34</sup> At first, the Washington County Railroad was a popular commuter line for passengers traveling to and from Washington and Baltimore; however, by the 1870's, a line ran directly from Hagerstown to Baltimore and the Washington County line became a local route.<sup>35</sup>

The Washington County Railroad was important to the B&O Railroad Company because of the opportunity it provided for the company to expand into competitive territory, as the line's major competitors were the Western Maryland Railroad and the C&O Canal. The Washington County Railroad would outlast both competitors; however, the line ended its service in 1953, when the automobile became the preferred method of transit.<sup>36</sup>

In the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, as the nation expanded westward, the development of transportation routes from the eastern seaboard became an important means of linking people and commodities. While overland roads and rail were improving, the utilization of navigable waterways was another significant part of this expansion. In 1823 a proposition was made to construct a canal along the Potomac to connect its headwaters to the Ohio River. A convention was held in 1826 to lay out the details of the proposed canal. A local resident and entrepreneur, Casper W. Wever, was one of the three representatives for the Pleasant Valley region.<sup>37</sup> On July 4<sup>th</sup>, 1828, after years of legislative and logistical planning, the C & O Canal Company broke ground with U.S President, John Quincy Adams presiding.<sup>38</sup>

When completed, the total length of the canal was 184.5 miles with 74 canal locks.<sup>39</sup> Lock 31 and its lock house were located in the Weverton vicinity. The canal was in service from 1831 to 1924.<sup>40</sup> The ownership of the canal was transferred to the B&O Railroad trustees in 1889 following a severe flood; the canal never fully recovered from the damage caused by the flood. In 1938 the canal was purchased by the United States Government and maintained by the National Park Service who restored it as a recreational area. Although it served as a popular shipping route for moving coal to ports from Alleghany County, the canal never met expectations as a passenger line.<sup>41</sup> This was due in part to the success of the competition from the B&O Railroad and due in part to the extensive flooding that occurred in the area throughout the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. To the original supporters of the project, the failure of the canal as a "national thoroughfare for which it was designed" was a disappointment.<sup>42</sup>

For the Pleasant Valley region, the development and expansion of Route 67 in the middle of the 20<sup>th</sup> century changed the transportation landscape. Pleasant Valley has historically been traversed by a series of toll and postal roads, with a main road running north/south from Weverton to Rohrsersville (later named Route 67) and several east/west roads from the mountains surrounding the valley. Turnpikes, such as the Gapland Turnpike running through Crampton's Gap on South Mountain, were essential in accommodating transportation and generating revenue.<sup>43</sup> Following the construction of the National Road through Hagerstown in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, other turnpike companies built roads from Hagerstown, which stimulated trade and development throughout the County.<sup>44</sup> Many of these historic roads and turnpikes are still a part of the Pleasant Valley transportation network today; however, the major north/south thoroughfare is now a modern, two-lane road, Route 67, Rohrsersville Road.<sup>45</sup> While Route 67 was originally comprised of small local roads which snaked through Pleasant Valley, in the 1960s a new road was built west of the original route.<sup>46</sup> Since then, the local roads have become more residential, with small towns centered around them. The modern Route 67 serves as a commuter corridor from Route 340 near Weverton to Boonsboro. Route 340 is the other major thoroughfare which has historically traversed the southeastern tip of Washington County. Running west from Frederick to Knoxville and then to Sandy Hook, the road that would later become Highway 340 can be seen as early as 1866 on the Martenet Map of Washington County. The road became a

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highway in late 1930s or early 1940s.<sup>47</sup> In the 1960s, when Route 67 was laid out, portions of Route 340 were changed to accommodate the new road.<sup>48</sup> The role of rail and automobile travel played an important role in shaping the architecture and landscape of Washington County in the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries.

### Resource History

The community of Weverton is located at Washington County's southeastern tip, near the Frederick County line, in Pleasant Valley, along the Potomac River. Located in the Eleventh Election District Weverton resides between South Mountain and Elk Ridge with the Potomac River to the south. Weverton is a linear community whose time of prosperity was between the 1860s and 1930. Weverton begins at Weverton Road near Route 340 and continues north to Garretts Mill Road. This existing community expanded from a 19<sup>th</sup> century industrial development named Weverton, which peaked between 1830 and the 1860s. Settled in part to support and provide amenities to neighboring farms, the greater Weverton area expanded as industrial Weverton prospered in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. Unfortunately, plagued with problems, the industrial center was cursed with only short successes throughout its existence. Characterized as a failed village, industrial Weverton's town core was slowly demolished as it faded from relevance and prosperity in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Conversely, the linear community of Weverton continued developing into the 20<sup>th</sup> century, retaining its rural character and unique regional architecture.

The area's founder, Casper W. Wever,<sup>49</sup> was a Pennsylvania German Quaker who came from Lancaster County. An aggressive entrepreneur, he bought land in the Weverton vicinity in 1832. Until then, the area had been primarily agricultural with a number of modest farms and Pennsylvania German style farmhouses dotting the landscape. Wever however, believed the location, between Harper's Ferry and Baltimore along the Potomac River, could be developed as a highly successful industrial center. In 1834, Wever purchased land and formed the Weverton Manufacturing Company named after the successful industrial center in Lowell, Massachusetts.<sup>50</sup> The intent of the company was not to go directly into manufacturing, rather to follow the model from Lowell and have separate companies lease land and water rights. Unfortunately, this arrangement resulted in high rent and as a result many of his buildings remained vacant. Inopportunistly for Wever and his investors, progress was slow due to the Panics of 1837 and 1839 as well as the need for a dam to harness water power. In 1847, after a thirteen year delay, the Weverton Manufacturing Company sold its first residential lots to the public.<sup>51</sup> It would be another year before the industrial area acquired its first tenant, perhaps foreshadowing the Weverton areas future success as a residential community and the difficulties that would follow industrial Weverton. In 1848, William Longbridge built a stone and marble cutting mill and became the company's first industrial customer.

Designed as a utopian community with communal living and working environments, by the 1850s industrial Weverton was large enough to be considered a village. On Taggart's Map of Washington County Weverton Road is the main thoroughfare through the Weverton area; it runs linearly to Garretts Mill. The Toll Road to Frederick runs east / west through industrial Weverton. The major landholders at this time were Casper Wever, W.C. Kirkhart, Robert Cushen, Boteler, and the Clagett family with the linear community along Weverton Road continuing to be primarily agricultural.<sup>52</sup> Weverton located at a prime cross-road in the county was slated to be a thoroughfare for the B&O Railroad as well as the C&O Canal linking Weverton to "coal from western Maryland, wheat from Cumberland Valley, and cotton from further south."<sup>53</sup> Marketed as a "sure bet" investment due to its location and ample industry opportunities, shareholders in the Weverton Manufacturing Company included prominent Marylanders such as Philip Thomas, president of the B&O Railroad, Frederick A. Schley, a Frederick attorney, and some wealthy farmers who lived near Weverton.<sup>54</sup>

The importance of transportation was reflected in the architecture of Weverton. The first building constructed in the area was the lockhouse for the canal. After the C & O Canal's ground breaking ceremony in 1828, locks and lockhouses were built in conjunction with the canal construction. Lockhouse buildings housed lock keepers in a location where they could tend the lock continuously.<sup>55</sup> The C&O Canal Company laid out specifications for lockhouses to be 30' x 18,' one-and-a half story building made of stone with a dirt floor. The houses had one room with chimneys on each gable end. Constructed in 1833, Lock 31 in Weverton was a brick

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lockhouse designed with original specifications and had a one-story, one-bay, one-pile, shed-roof addition as well as a one-bay, shed-roof porch.<sup>56</sup> By the 20<sup>th</sup> century, after years of use, the lockhouse and Lock 31 deteriorated; only foundation rubble remains.

Contemporary to the canal's construction in Weverton and just as important to the settlement and success of the greater community, was the arrival of the B&O Railroad. Ironically this major competitor and contributor to the mediocre success of the canal had its ground breaking ceremony on the same day, July 4<sup>th</sup>, 1828. When the cornerstone was laid for the western branch of the B&O Railroad, direct competition between the two ventures began. Although the competition hindered each transportation ventures individual successes, it proved prosperous to the greater Weverton community. The C&O Canal and the B&O Railroad traveled parallel along the Potomac River and through Wever's industrial land holdings. The installation and completion of the B&O Railroad was a boon to Wever's planned community as it provided both passenger and freight service to and from Weverton as well as ample employment opportunities to the locals.

Due to Weverton's location (and possibly Wever's influence), the B&O Railroad built a train station in industrial Weverton. A B&O train station was constructed in 1868 but was replaced in 1888 with a depot in the Queen Anne style. The second station had a tall, wood shingle-clad turret, eyebrow dormers, and wide archways.<sup>57</sup> The interior included waiting rooms, a telegraph office, post office, and a dining room (as there were no dining cars during this time).<sup>58</sup> In addition to serving as a passenger stop, Weverton became a stop for passengers to dine. This increased Weverton's importance as a village and center for service-based commerce.

By the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century, despite the slow and cautious growth of the industrial town, the greater Weverton area became a self-sustaining community. Residents assembled their first religious organization in 1848 with The Evangelical Lutheran Church of Weverton. The stone building was completed and consecrated in 1849. Prior to the church's completion, members met in an "old mill and in private houses."<sup>59</sup> Notes on the church's early history document its having between 70 and 80 members in the congregation.<sup>60</sup> Unfortunately, the secular community in Weverton was short lived; the church was damaged by troops during the Civil War. The church building was eventually repaired and relocated to the neighboring town of Knoxville under the name Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church.

Weverton established a post office on July 5<sup>th</sup>, 1842. By that time, Weverton was one of the most established communities in Pleasant Valley in the 19<sup>th</sup> century and was a central location along major transportation corridors. In 1842, Casper Wever became the first postmaster. Wever was followed by Samuel Barns in January of 1846, Barton Garrott in September of 1846, John Stewart in 1849, and Christopher Thomas in 1853.<sup>61</sup> In 1849 The Frederick Examiner noted the construction of a large cotton factory and twenty stone buildings.<sup>62</sup> Despite the improvements to the industrial area and the growth of the residential community, by the 1850s the Wever Manufacturing Company underwent another difficult period. The Potomac Manufacturing Company, the owners of the cotton mill, failed to bring the mill into production. Although residential lots continued to sell through the 1850s, no new industrial tenants or companies came to industrial Weverton.<sup>63</sup> By 1850, the Weverton Manufacturing Company was in debt and needed to down-size; they sold acres back to Wever (401 acres of his original 557 land holding).<sup>64</sup>

In 1852 the area experienced massive flooding that damaged the industrial village as well as the canal's right-of-way. Attempting to shore up the company's holdings, in April of 1852 Wever lent the company money. The company failed to make consistent payments and in 1857 Wever gained the remaining rights to the 70-acre farm his family maintained. To further compound the Weverton Manufacturing Company's difficulties, another missed opportunity for the expansion, growth, and survival of industrial Weverton occurred in 1858. Congress passed a bill that granted Weverton a National Foundry; unfortunately for Wever and his investors, that bill was never enacted and the industrial village continued its decline.<sup>65</sup> Finally, the rumblings of a potential civil war destroyed the confidence of the investors once and for all.<sup>66</sup> In a mere thirty year span the dreams of an industrial Weverton ended; however, the larger residential community continued to thrive thanks in part to the B&O Railroad and Weverton's location along a major

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transportation corridor. Although the founder of a prosperous community, when Wever died in 1861 he was a farmer, not a wealthy entrepreneur.<sup>67</sup>

September of 1862 was an important month for Washington County, Pleasant Valley, and Weverton. The Union and Confederate forces clashed at the Battle of South Mountain. Although most of the fighting in Pleasant Valley occurred north of Weverton at Crampton's Gap, the Weverton area's industry, property, and transportation were affected by troop movement through the valley. Although no pillaging was allowed by the Confederates prior to the Battle of South Mountain, the countryside was ravaged for food and shelter following the battle.<sup>68</sup> Houses were robbed, goods stolen or destroyed. The aftermath of the Battle even left some houses riddled by bullets and many barns destroyed. Despite the intrusion on their livelihood, historians document how the women of the country were "unremitting in their care and attention."<sup>69</sup> The residents of Pleasant Valley and Weverton were no exception; local residents helped wounded soldiers write to their families and aided family members arriving to claim bodies.<sup>70</sup>

Both industry and agriculture were impacted by the war. One of the earliest structures in the area, a hotel constructed circa 1796, was occupied by soldiers and commandeered by the government for their headquarters. Although the hotel was considered very fine for the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, (it offered indoor plumbing); it was vandalized and left in disarray.<sup>71</sup> In addition to the hotel, the Weverton Cotton Mills were commandeered by the Union Army as barracks for soldiers guarding the B&O Railroad.<sup>72</sup>

Local farmers did not fare much better than the commercial entities. The Garrott family farm, Tobacco Springs, was commandeered by the 12<sup>th</sup> Corps of the Union Army after the Battle of Antietam. A photograph shows "a man identified as William Garrott, the wife of General McClellan, and General Williams, Commander of the 12<sup>th</sup> Corps on in front of the Garrott family farmstead."<sup>73</sup> Despite promises to be reimbursed for their damages, in 1864 the heirs of Edward Garrott (1784-1861) had to bring a petition to the U.S. Court of Claims. They alleged that as early as June 1861 U.S. military authorities (Union troops) occupied and took possession of the property and appropriated large quantities of fences, timber, wood, and grain, as well as damaged crops and grass.<sup>74</sup> In September of 1862 the troops once again occupied the farm and appropriated large quantities of wood, timber, corn, oats, potatoes, apples, hay, hogs, sheep, and property. The heirs claimed that they were promised compensation of \$8,014, which as of 1864 the U.S. had yet to pay.<sup>75</sup> Having formal recourse, the Garrott family was luckier than many whose property, livestock, or food was commandeered for the Army's cause.

While a blessing for the initial investors, Weverton's location along a major transportation corridor proved unfortunate to the community during the Civil War. The B&O Railroad and C&O Canal were targets of both armies and Weverton's location as a gateway to Pleasant Valley made it a main thoroughfare for marching troops. Confederates destroyed the track of the B&O Railroad from Harpers Ferry to North Mountain (35 miles in length).<sup>76</sup> They also intended to destroy the C&O Canal to disrupt the Union's transportation and supply line; however, they were unsuccessful and abandoned this plan.<sup>77</sup> Unfortunately, the lock was disabled under orders from Major General McLaws. Already in a decline, industrial Weverton never fully recovered from the destruction of the Civil War.

Developing at a slow rate, various setbacks, as well as flooding in the 1870s set the course for industrial Weverton's decline. In 1877, The Potomac Company sold its property holdings, including the non-operational cotton mill to the C&O Canal. In 1879, the C&O raised all of the standing buildings and the dam so that diverted water would no longer cause damage to the canal.<sup>78</sup> This act cut off water power and essentially ended any industrial services. The Henderson File Factory operated until the 1870s when it was sold after excessive flooding; the high point of its success was probably in 1850, as by 1882 the company was declared bankrupt.<sup>79</sup> Although the residential community of Weverton remained, the period of Weverton as an industrial center had ended before it ever really began.

In the last quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, despite the decline of industrial Weverton, the greater area continued to provide employment for local residents and the community expanded into the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. The Lake, Griffing & Stevenson Illustrated Atlas of



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Washington County highlights the community's growth along Weverton Road by 1877. Twenty five houses were mapped in Weverton both in the industrial center and along Weverton Road. Local resident Bell subdivided land and formed Bell's Addition to Weverton in 1882, which created residential Lots 1-40 along Weverton Road.<sup>80</sup> The Cushen School, in the northernmost section of Weverton, was still in use. The industrial village retained some services including a post office, 'flowering mill,' canal lock, and train depot.<sup>81</sup> The B&O Railroad and Washington County Branch of the B&O Railroad were complete and active. The road to Knoxville (also known as the Toll Road to Frederick City) was an improved road, a thoroughfare to Pleasant Valley. Some residents of this era in Weverton were the Garrott, Kirkhart, Ausherman, Himes, Preston, and Horner families.

A self-sustaining community, Weverton's residents provided many services to their neighbors. The B&O Railroad was a major employer for telegraph operators, storekeepers, station agents, inspectors, and detectives. By the last quarter of the 19th century, prominent residents again took up the office of postmaster; J. Rice Garrott served in 1871, George C. Bingham in 1889, A. D. Bingham in 1907, Roy C. Bingham in 1915, and Ethel L. Bingham served in 1919.<sup>82</sup> The Bingham family held many jobs in the community; A. B. Bingham was a store owner, post master, and B&O Railroad detective.<sup>83</sup> While Grace and Ethel Bingham's house later served as post office and a general store, R.C. Bingham was a store owner, postmaster, and a car inspector with the B&O Railroad. Other residents also held multiple job titles; J. Rice Garrott was not only the postmaster in 1875 but also owned a drygoods general store.<sup>84</sup> Samuel Garber, owned a restaurant hotel that had wine and liquor and Alexander Washington supplied flour, feed, and grain.<sup>85</sup> George and William Stonebracker, members of another prominent family, were listed in Boyd's Directory as physicians and surgeons.

During the last quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, many of the vacant industrial buildings were slowly demolished; in 1898 the flour mill was destroyed. The larger Weverton community continued to expand and in the late 1890s a distillery, the Savage Distillery, was established from land formerly part of the Wever estate.<sup>86</sup> In 1904, the town constructed another school, the Bingham School along Weverton Road (the Cushen School was demolished for the expansion of Weverton Road).<sup>87</sup> Informal gatherings and Sunday School were held in the Bingham School. In 1910, the First Baptist Church of Weverton was formerly organized and its church building constructed in 1926.<sup>88</sup>

By the early 20<sup>th</sup> century industrial Weverton was a distant memory and local businesses and residents continued to flourish. In the 1912-1914 Gazetteer, A. B. Bingham was listed as the owner of a general store and A. Coblenz as the proprietor of another general store.<sup>89</sup> Guy Fisher was listed as a blacksmith (possibly using the blacksmith shop on the former Cushen property).<sup>90</sup> Frank Garber was a station agent with the B&O Railroad and H. G. Travers was in charge of the hotel. Occupations in the area ranged from George Richards, a wagonmaker, to Oliver Youngkins, a Justice of the Peace.<sup>91</sup> Local farmers included J. Stonebraker and William Stonebraker. The 1910 USGS Topographic Map of the area shows 35 houses concentrated in a linear pattern along Weverton Road.<sup>92</sup> Although many of the original homes and "town" in the industrial area no longer stand, some early homes at the foot of Weverton Road that relate to industrial Weverton are extant. The "Harry West House" at 605 Weverton Road is the only remaining home from the industrial Weverton's residential settlement; Harry West was an inspector with the B&O Railroad.<sup>93</sup> William Holder was an employee of the railroad and post office; he lived in the William Holder House at 620 Weverton Road. The A.B. Bingham House is located at 624 Weverton Road and the Deaner House at 628 Weverton Road was occupied by Deaner, a storekeeper (628).<sup>94</sup>

At the start of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the location of road systems remained unaltered from their 19<sup>th</sup> century paths. With the introduction and increased reliance on the automobile, the greater Weverton community began to change. The old hotel, which had catered to the B&O Railroad clients, was demolished in 1916 and in the 1930s the Weverton train station was torn down. Weverton's importance as a railroad community center had passed. This closure, coupled with the end of the C&O Canal in 1924 and the increased reliance on automobiles, changed the community from a self-sustaining agricultural and industrial community to a bedroom community for commuters. As the small community became more connected with other towns and urban areas regional services were condensed. In 1939 the Bingham School closed, followed by the Weverton Post Office in 1965.<sup>95</sup> As Weverton's role changed from self sufficient to



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a bedroom community the area's population growth slowed. A WPA guide to Weverton lists only 50 residents, down considerably from the 200 residents listed in 1881.<sup>96</sup> Although some modern houses were constructed in the 1930 and 1940s, Weverton's years as a central gateway to Pleasant Valley had ended.

The most dramatic effect on the community, despite business closings and demolitions, was the construction of the new US Route 340. US Route 340 runs along the old roadbed of the Toll Road to Frederick; it was constructed in the late 1930s or early 1940s and demolished what remained of old industrial Weverton.<sup>97</sup> Today a visitor could not picture an industrial town nestled in the steep slope of South Mountain's forest. Another major transportation change that impacted Weverton was the construction of modern Route 67. Weverton Road was formerly the "Main Street" of both Weverton and the Pleasant Valley area, connecting to other northern towns. With the construction of modern Route 67 in the 1960s, residents could commute directly to Route 340 and bypass the small towns in Pleasant Valley.<sup>98</sup> This shift in transportation, as well as the closing of the railroad and canal, changed Weverton from an autonomous, self-sustaining community to a bedroom community.

### National Register Eligibility Conclusions

The Weverton Historic District is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A (events) and C (architecture). Weverton is significant under Criterion A for its association with the region's transportation history and military history in Washington County. The Civil War and specifically the Battles of South Mountain in 1862 had a major impact to both the people and the landscape in the Weverton community. The greater Weverton area is also an example of a self-sustaining settlement that expanded as industrial Weverton prospered in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. Although industrial Weverton ultimately failed, the development of industrial Weverton and the subsequent location of a B&O Train Station and the C&O Canal Lock through the Weverton area contributed to Weverton's success as a gateway to the Pleasant Valley region. Weverton is significant under Criterion C for its architecture which embodies the characteristics of 19<sup>th</sup> century Vernacular Pennsylvania German stone houses. Many settlers in Washington County originated from Pennsylvania and were of Pennsylvania German heritage. The residents constructed their vernacular houses with both ethnic tradition and local geological conditions in mind.

Weverton is not significant under Criterion B, despite its association with Casper Wever, founder of the industrial town. As Wever's planned community never prospered and ultimately disappeared by the 20<sup>th</sup> century, his influence in the area is important, but brief, and is more appropriate under Criterion A. Weverton is not significant under Criterion D, despite the potential for excavation in the industrial village. As industrial Weverton was never prosperous and successful Weverton's significance is more appropriate under Criterion A associated with transportation and military history. The area formerly known as industrial Weverton retains a low level of integrity for location, setting, feeling, association, design, workmanship, and materials as the entire area was demolished by the turn-of-the-century. Industrial Weverton's location exists, however it is overgrown by the South Mountain forest and retains no integrity of its original function. Similarly, the area's feeling and association is entirely different as there is no trace of any of the industry or town buildings associated with industrial Weverton. Finally, industrial Weverton's design, workmanship, and materials have a low level of integrity as they have been demolished and cannot be assessed.

The Weverton Historic District's architectural landscape retains a high level of location, setting, feeling, and association as little has changed since the 1930s. Although there are locations of modern infill along Weverton Road, the central, historical core retains most of the contributing dwellings. The stone dwellings along Weverton Road are unique in their form with vernacular Pennsylvania German characteristics, such as the double-entry and double-tiered porch. Due to their age and as a result of a national movement to update older home's style, many of the original stone dwellings have a secondary sheathing of modern material. Most of the contributing houses have a high level of integrity for design and workmanship, but a low level of integrity for materials.

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## 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property 1.9 sq. miles = 1216 acres  
Acreage of historical setting 1216 acres  
Quadrangle name Harpers Ferry

Quadrangle scale: 1:24,000

### Verbal boundary description and justification

The Weverton survey area is bound by the Frederick County line to the east, Rohrsersville Road (Route 67 bypass) to the west, the merge point of Weverton Road and Route 67 to the north, and Route 340 and the Potomac River to the south. The 1216-acre community is located on Tax Maps 88 and 86. The district is characterized by narrow, deep lots, buildings constructed into South Mountain's slope and rolling agricultural hills.

## 11. Form Prepared by

name/title	Amy Bolasky Skinner and Beibei Su, Architectural Historians		
organization	The Ottery Group, Inc.	date	June 30 <sup>th</sup> , 2010
street & number	3420 Morningwood Drive	telephone	301.562.1975
city or town	Olney	state	MD

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

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- <sup>1</sup> Stoner, Paula. "Early Folk Architecture of Washington County", *Maryland Historical Magazine*, Vol. 72, Issue 4, 1977: 512-522.
- <sup>2</sup> Stoner, Paula. "Early Folk Architecture of Washington County", 1977: 512-522.
- <sup>3</sup> Bergenren, Charles. "Pennsylvania German House Form" *Interpretive Essays*: 40.
- <sup>4</sup> Stoner, Paula. "Early Folk Architecture of Washington County", 1977: 515.
- <sup>5</sup> Stoner, Paula. "Early Folk Architecture of Washington County", 1977: 515.
- <sup>6</sup> Bergenren, Charles: 36.
- <sup>7</sup> Land Records of Washington County. Deed Liber 120, Folio 385.
- <sup>8</sup> Pierro, Joseph. Ed., *The Maryland Campaign of September 1862: Ezra A. Carmen's definitive study of the Union and Confederate armies at Antietam*. New York, New York: Routledge, 2008: 81.
- <sup>9</sup> Williams, Thomas J. C. *The History of Washington County, Maryland Volume I*. Baltimore, MD: Regional Pub. Co, 1968: 329.
- <sup>10</sup> South Mountain is the name given to the continuation of the Blue Ridge Mountains after they enter Maryland. The mountain ridge is a natural division between Hagerstown Valley and Cumberland Valley.
- <sup>11</sup> "Overview: The Battle of South Mountain" The Central Maryland Heritage League and Land Trust. Accessed 30 April 2010 <http://www.chmhl.org/bsm.html>
- <sup>12</sup> Mitchell, Charles W. ed., *Maryland Voices of the Civil War*. Baltimore, MD: John Hopkins University Press, 2007: 320.
- <sup>13</sup> Mitchell, Charles W., 2007: 319.
- <sup>14</sup> "2-3B War news: Washington County - A vast hospital", Battle of Antietam Herald of Freedom and Torch Light, Maryland Historical Society. Western Maryland Regional Library. Accessed 24 May 2010 <http://www.whilbr.org>.
- <sup>15</sup> "2-4F War news: Washington County - Scarcity of Substance", Battle of Antietam Herald of Freedom and Torch Light, Maryland Historical Society. Western Maryland Regional Library. Accessed 24 May 2010 <http://www.whilbr.org>.
- <sup>16</sup> "Overview: The Battle of South Mountain" The Central Maryland Heritage League and Land Trust. Accessed 30 April 2010 <http://www.chmhl.org/bsm.html> It was thought that if the South won a victory on northern soil that they would get much needed foreign recognition and possible support from England and France.
- <sup>17</sup> Reed, Paula Stoner. Historical Overview of Washington County, Maryland. Introduction to Architectural & Historic Treasures of Washington County, Maryland. Patricia Schooley, viii.
- <sup>18</sup> Scharf, J. Thomas. *History of Western Maryland (Volume II)*. Baltimore, Regional Pub. Co., 1968, pp. 1008-63.
- <sup>19</sup> Reed, Paula Stoner / Patricia Schooley: ix.
- <sup>20</sup> Stoner, Paula. "Early Folk Architecture of Washington County", 1977: 520.
- <sup>21</sup> Reed, Paula Stoner / Patricia Schooley: viii.
- <sup>22</sup> Frye, Susan Winter. *Evolution of mill settlement patterns in the Antietam Drainage, Washington County, Maryland*, Thesis, College of William and Mary, 1984. 41.
- <sup>23</sup> Reed, Paula Stoner / Patricia Schooley: ix.
- <sup>24</sup> Reed, Paula Stoner / Patricia Schooley: ix.
- <sup>25</sup> Reed, Paula Stoner / Patricia Schooley: ix-x.
- <sup>26</sup> Frye, Susan Winter, 1984: 47.
- <sup>27</sup> Maynard, Peter. "Weverton a failed 19<sup>th</sup> century industrial village." Brunswick, MD: Brunswick Historical Press, 2001: 13.
- <sup>28</sup> R. L. Polk and Co.'s 1915-1917 Maryland State Gazetteer and Business Directory. Baltimore, MD: R.L. Polk and Co. of Baltimore Compilers and Publishers, 1915. Pp. 941 and Garrott, John Hilleary Sr., *The Garrott Family History 1746-1993*. Unpublished. 1993: 14. Photocopied Section. Weverton Vertical Files. Western Maryland Regional Library. Accessed 2010. Edward Garrott (1856-1938) was in the milling business with a man named Darby as noted on a bill that the Garrott family has in their possession today.
- <sup>29</sup> Frye, Susan Winter, 1984: 45.
- <sup>30</sup> Musey, Ruben L. *It Happened in Washington County*. Washington County, MD: The Washington County Bicentennial Committee, 1976, pp. 93.
- <sup>31</sup> Musey, Ruben L., 1976: 89, 93.

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<sup>32</sup> Scharf, J. Thomas, 1968: 1008-1009.

<sup>33</sup> Scharf, J. Thomas, 1968: 1010.

<sup>34</sup> Stoner, Paula. Rohrersville (WA-III-025) MIHP Form. 1978.

<sup>35</sup> Stoner, Paula. Rohrersville (WA-III-025) MIHP Form. 1978.

<sup>36</sup> Stoner, Paula. Rohrersville (WA-III-025) MIHP Form. 1978.

<sup>37</sup> Williams, Thomas J. C., 1968: 203-204.

<sup>38</sup> Williams, Thomas J. C., 1968: 205.

<sup>39</sup> National Park Service Website. "Chesapeake & Ohio Canal" *Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Park*.

<http://www.nps.gov/choh/index.htm> Accessed 8 June 2010.

<sup>40</sup> Musey, Ruben L., 1976: 99.

<sup>41</sup> Williams, Thomas J. C., 1968: 210.

<sup>42</sup> Williams, Thomas J. C., 1968: 210.

<sup>43</sup> Reese, Timothy. Gapland Turnpike Toll House (WA-III-123) MIHP Form. 1987.

<sup>44</sup> Frye, Susan Winter, 1984: 52-53.

<sup>45</sup> 1866 Martenet Map of Washington County, Maryland; 1910 USGS Antietam, MD 15 Minute Quad Map; 1936 Washington County Road Map; 1947 Maryland Transportation Map of Washington County.

<sup>46</sup> Stoner, Paula. Rohrersville (WA-III-025) MIHP Form. 1978.

<sup>47</sup> 1866 Martenet Map of Washington County, Maryland; 1910 USGS Antietam, MD 15 Minute Quad Map; 1936 Washington County Road Map; 1947 Maryland Transportation Map of Washington County.

<sup>48</sup> Maryland State Archives State Road Property Plan Book, 1966.

<sup>49</sup> There are various documented spellings for Casper Wever, including Caspar and Weaver. For the purposes of this report the spelling Casper Wever has been decided as the most historically accurate.

<sup>50</sup> Lowell in 1823 was the "first modern factory in America" it used water power but for "the first time in America, many people and many machines were brought together in one building, performing a complex of operations." Maynard, Peter., 2001: 9.

<sup>51</sup> Maynard, Peter., 2001, 32.

<sup>52</sup> Thomas Taggart *Map of Washington County, Maryland*. 1859. In: Edward C. Papenfuse and Joseph M. Coale III. *The Maryland State Archives Atlas of Historical Maps of Maryland, 1608-1908*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 2003: 135.

<sup>53</sup> Maynard, Peter., 2001: 23.

<sup>54</sup> Maynard, Peter., 2001, 21.

<sup>55</sup> "Weverton, Lockhouse" C&O National Historic Park Collection, Western Maryland's Historical Library, Western Maryland Regional Library. Accessed 24 May 2010 <http://www.whilbr.org>.

<sup>56</sup> "Weverton, Lockhouse" C&O National Historic Park Collection, Western Maryland's Historical Library, Western Maryland Regional Library. Accessed 24 May 2010 <http://www.whilbr.org>.

<sup>57</sup> Rubin, Mary H. *Washington County*. Images of America. Charleston, SC: Arcadia, 2002: 121. and "Weverton Looking back one more time" *The Post*. Frederick, Md. 22 December 1981: B-4.

<sup>58</sup> "Weverton Looking back one more time" *The Post*. Frederick, Md. 22 December 1981: B-4.

<sup>59</sup> Church Book of Evangelical Lutheran Church at Weverton Fred. Co. Md". Photocopied Section. Weverton Vertical Files. Western Maryland Regional Library. Accessed 2010.

<sup>60</sup> Church Book of Evangelical Lutheran Church at Weverton Fred. Co. Md".

<sup>61</sup> Kendall, D. Homer. "Maryland Postal History and Handstamped Markings of The Stampless Period" North Miami, Florida" David G. Phillips Co. Inc., 1984: 197.

<sup>62</sup> Maynard, Peter., 2001: 42. Many of these stone buildings were likely erected in the "industrial Weverton" with a few perhaps along the future Weverton Road to Garretts Mill.

<sup>63</sup> Maynard, Peter., 2001: 52.

<sup>64</sup> Maynard, Peter., 2001: 50.

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<sup>65</sup>"Weverton Looking back one more time" The Post. Frederick, Md. 22 December 1981: B-4.

<sup>66</sup>"First Boom Town in State." The Baltimore Sun, Baltimore, MD. 28 September 1924.

<sup>67</sup>Maynard, Peter., 2001: 52. Williams has Wever dying in 1849 in his History of Washington County, however Wever died in 1861.

<sup>68</sup>Mitchell, Charles W., 2007: 320.

<sup>69</sup>Williams, Thomas J. C., 1968: 339.

<sup>70</sup>Reese, Timothy J. Sealed with their lives: The battle for Crampton's Gap, Burkittsville, Maryland, September 14, 1862. Baltimore, MD: Butternut and Blue, 1998: 210. Oral history indicates that the residence at 903 Weverton Road was used as a hospital for wounded soldiers. The previous owner mentioned to neighbors that he found an old hospital cot in his basement. Although the stone residence at 903 Weverton Road dates to the Civil War-era no corroborating evidence of this claim has been found. As communicated to the author by current owners of the house at 924 Weverton Road and the owner of the house at 904 Weverton Road, on May 6<sup>th</sup>, 2010.

<sup>71</sup>"Field Notes-taken from Mr. Dunn Browne's Experiences in the Army." Photocopied Section. Weverton Vertical Files. Western Maryland Regional Library. Accessed May 2010.

<sup>72</sup>Soderberg, Susan Cooke. A Guide to Civil War Sites in Maryland Blue and Gray Border State. Shippensburg, PA: White Mane Books, 1998: 103.

<sup>73</sup>Garrott, John Hilleary Sr., The Garrott Family History 1746-1993. Unpublished. 1993: 14. Photocopied Section. Weverton Vertical Files. Western Maryland Regional Library. Accessed 2010.

<sup>74</sup>Garrott, John Hilleary Sr., 1993: 89.

<sup>75</sup>Garrott, John Hilleary Sr., 1993: 89.

<sup>76</sup>Williams, Thomas J. C., 1968: 341.

<sup>77</sup>Williams, Thomas J. C., 1968: 341.

<sup>78</sup>Maynard, Peter., 2001: 61.

<sup>79</sup>Maynard, Peter., 2001: 62.

<sup>80</sup>Washington County Land Records.

<sup>81</sup>Lake, Griffing, and Stevenson. An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland. Philadelphia: np, 1877. Western Maryland's Historical Library, Western Maryland Regional Library. Accessed 24 May 2010  
<http://www.whilbr.org/WashingtonCounty1877/index.aspx>.

<sup>82</sup>Wolfinger, James R. "Washington County Maryland Post Offices When Established & Discontinued Postmasters" 1940. Presented to the Western Maryland Room, Washington County Free Library by Charles H. Russ, Postmaster June 1970.

<sup>83</sup>Pitts, Ronald. "Weverton" Unpublished article. Weverton Vertical Files, Western Maryland's Historical Library, Accessed May 2010.

<sup>84</sup>"Post Offices Shade Mills to Williamsburgh" Boyd's Directory 1875, Western Maryland's Historical Library. Western Maryland Regional Library. Accessed 24 May 2010 <<http://www.whilbr.org>>

<sup>85</sup>"Businesses by Town" Boyd's Directory, Western Maryland's Historical Library. Western Maryland Regional Library. Accessed 24 May 2010 <<http://www.whilbr.org>>

<sup>86</sup>"Weverton Looking back one more time" The Post. Frederick, MD. 22 December 1982: B-4.

<sup>87</sup>An earlier school had been located further north along Weverton Road (near the present Himes Store). The original school, the Cushen School named for Robert Cushen the land owner, was a stone building. In an interview with Margaret Bingham she states that "when Route 67 was expanded the school was torn down." Pitts, Ronald. "Weverton" Unpublished article.

<sup>88</sup>"Weverton Looking back one more time" The Post. Frederick, MD. 22 December 1982: B-4.

<sup>89</sup>Polk, R. L. "1912-13-14 Maryland State Gazetteer and Business Directory" Baltimore, MD: Polk, R. L. & Company, 1912.

<sup>90</sup>Washington County Land Records IN 15/455

<sup>91</sup>Polk, R. L. "1912-13-14 Maryland State Gazetteer and Business Directory" Baltimore, MD: Polk, R. L. & Company, 1912.

<sup>92</sup>Topographic Map of Harpers Ferry, Maryland Quadrangle, United States Geological Survey, 1910.

<sup>93</sup>Pitts, Ronald. "Weverton" Unpublished article.



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<sup>94</sup>Pitts, Ronald. "Weverton" Unpublished article.

<sup>95</sup>Pitts, Ronald. "Weverton" Unpublished article.

<sup>96</sup>Article. Weverton Vertical Files, Western Maryland's Historical Library, Accessed May 2010.

<sup>97</sup>1866 Martenet Map of Washington County, Maryland; 1910 USGS Antietam, MD 15 Minute Quad Map; 1936 Washington County Road Map; 1947 Maryland Transportation Map of Washington County.

<sup>98</sup>Maryland State Archives State Road Property Plan Book, 1966.

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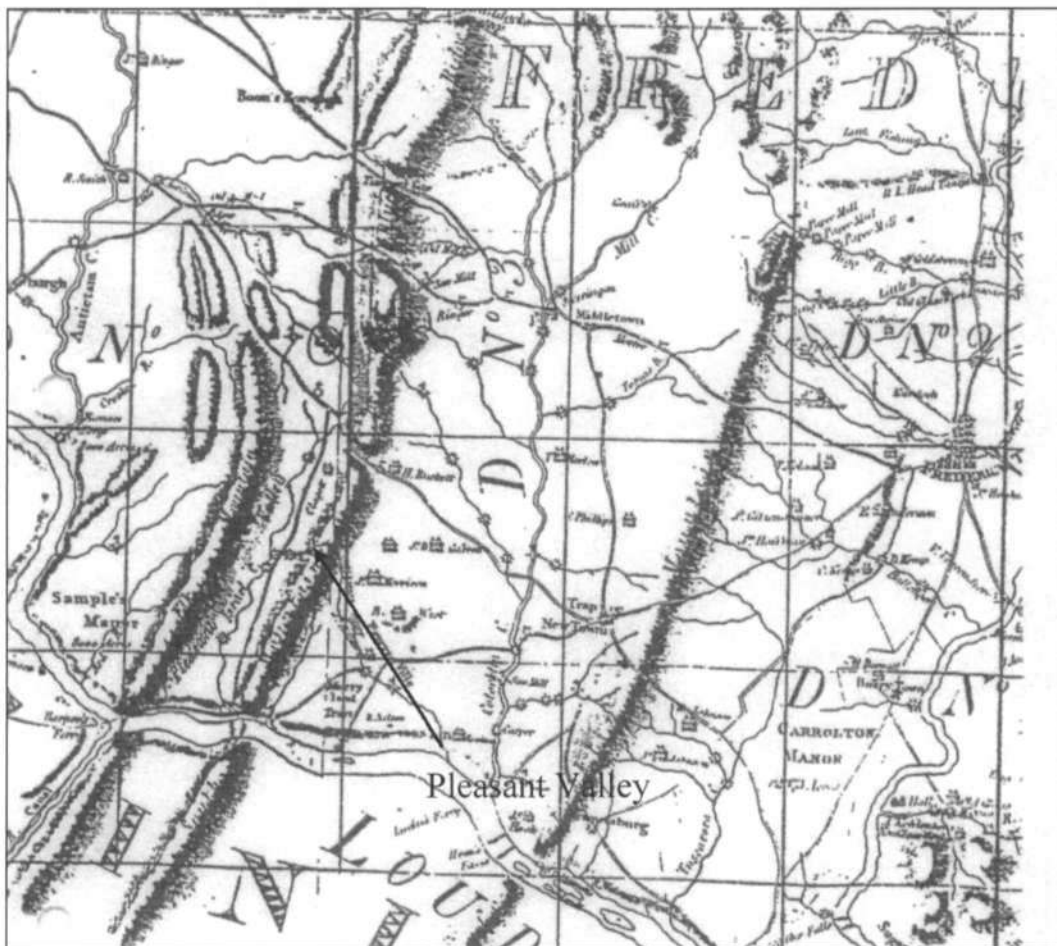


Figure 1: Charles Varle's 1808 Map of Frederick and Washington Counties Pleasant Valley identified.

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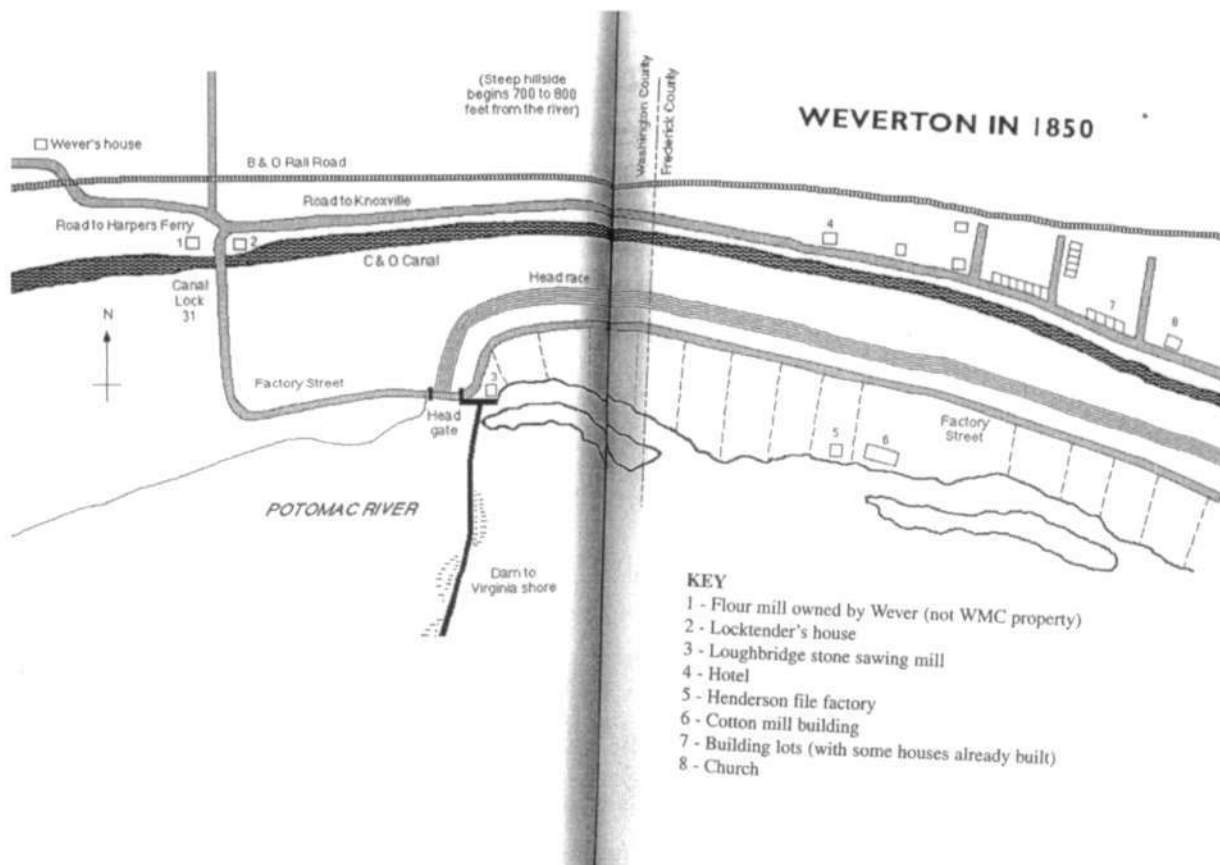


Figure 2: Map from "Weverton a failed 19<sup>th</sup> century industrial village" by Peter Maynard, depicting Weverton in 1850.

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Figure 3: Excerpt from Taggart's Map of Washington County, Maryland, 1859, shows Weverton Road and the four parcels that made up Weverton.

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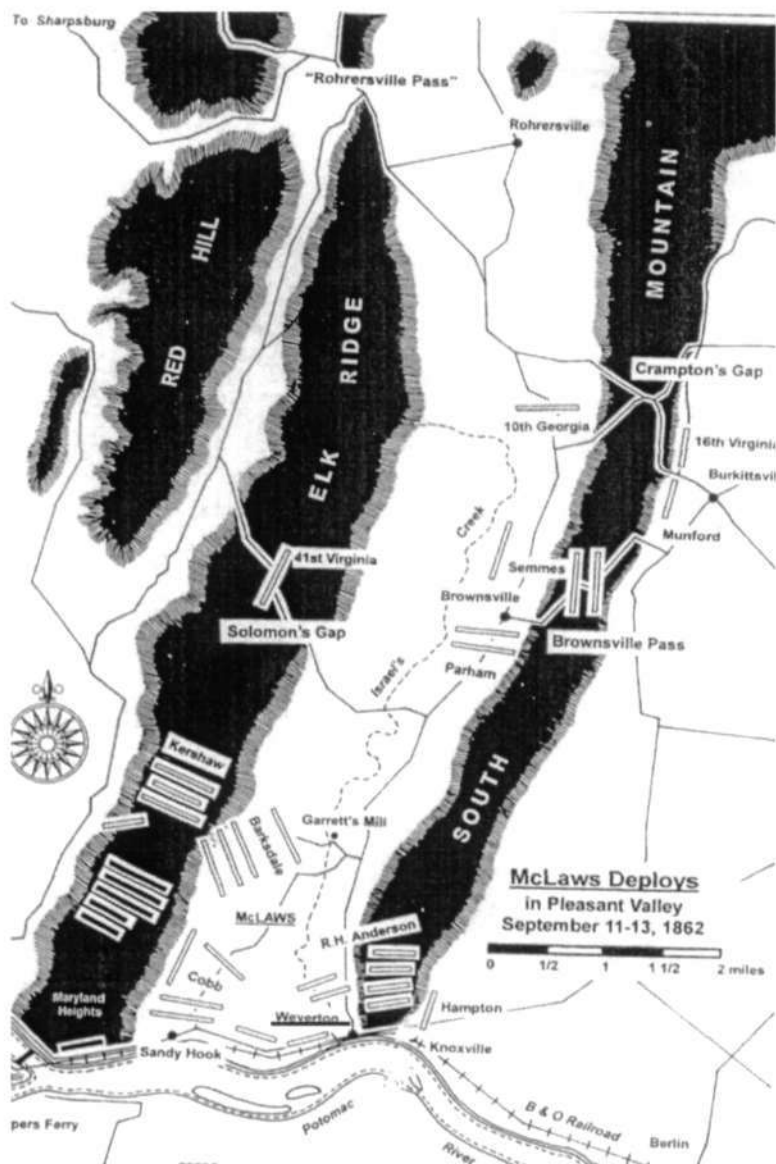
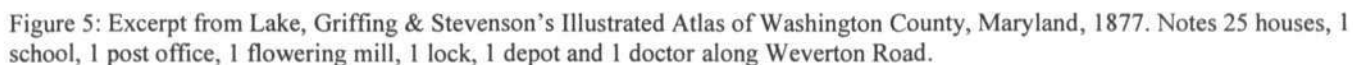


Figure 4: Map from "Sealed with Their Lives, The Battle for Crampton's Gap" by Timothy J. Reese, showing Weverton in 1862.



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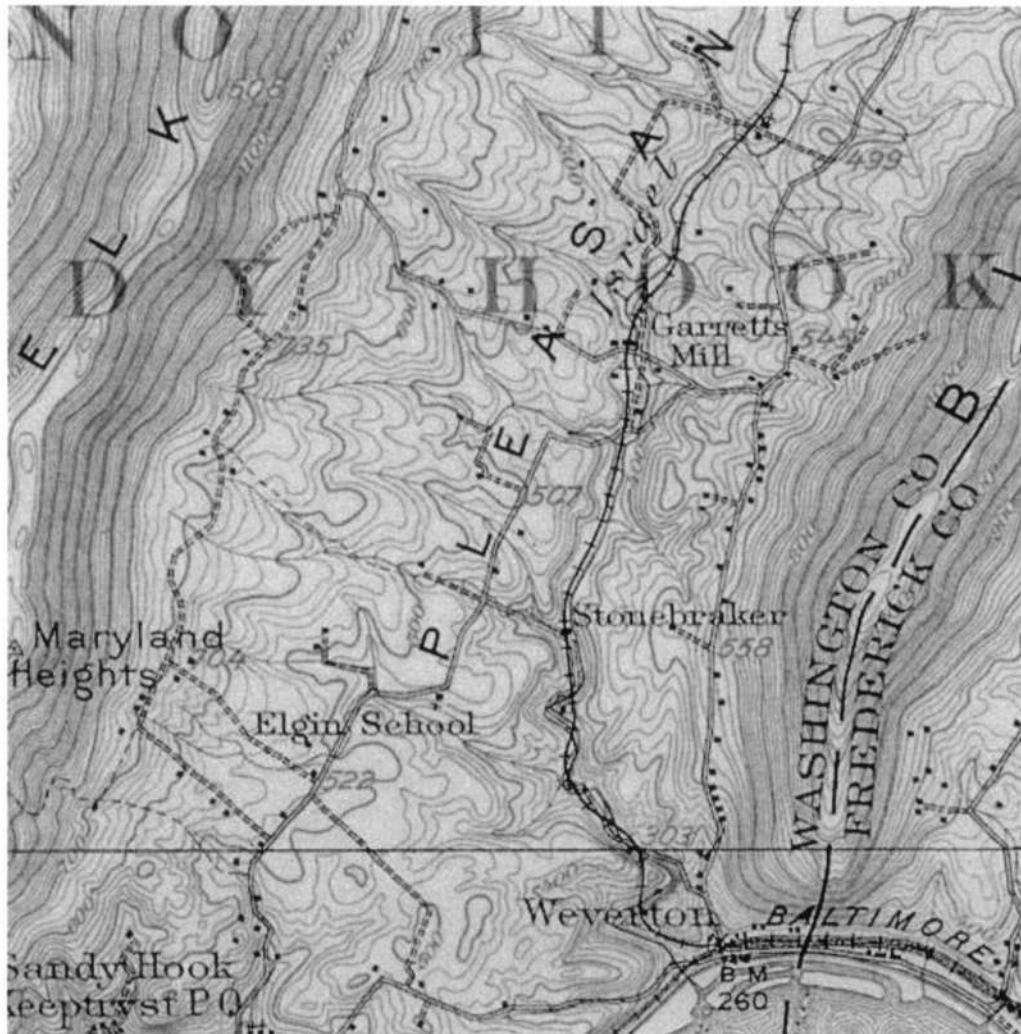


Figure 6: Excerpt of 1910 USGS Antietam, MD 15 Minute Quad Map. Several houses are noted along Weverton Road.

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Figure 7: Proposed Weverton National Register Historic District Boundaries. USGS Map Excerpt, Harpers Ferry Quad (Revised 2007)

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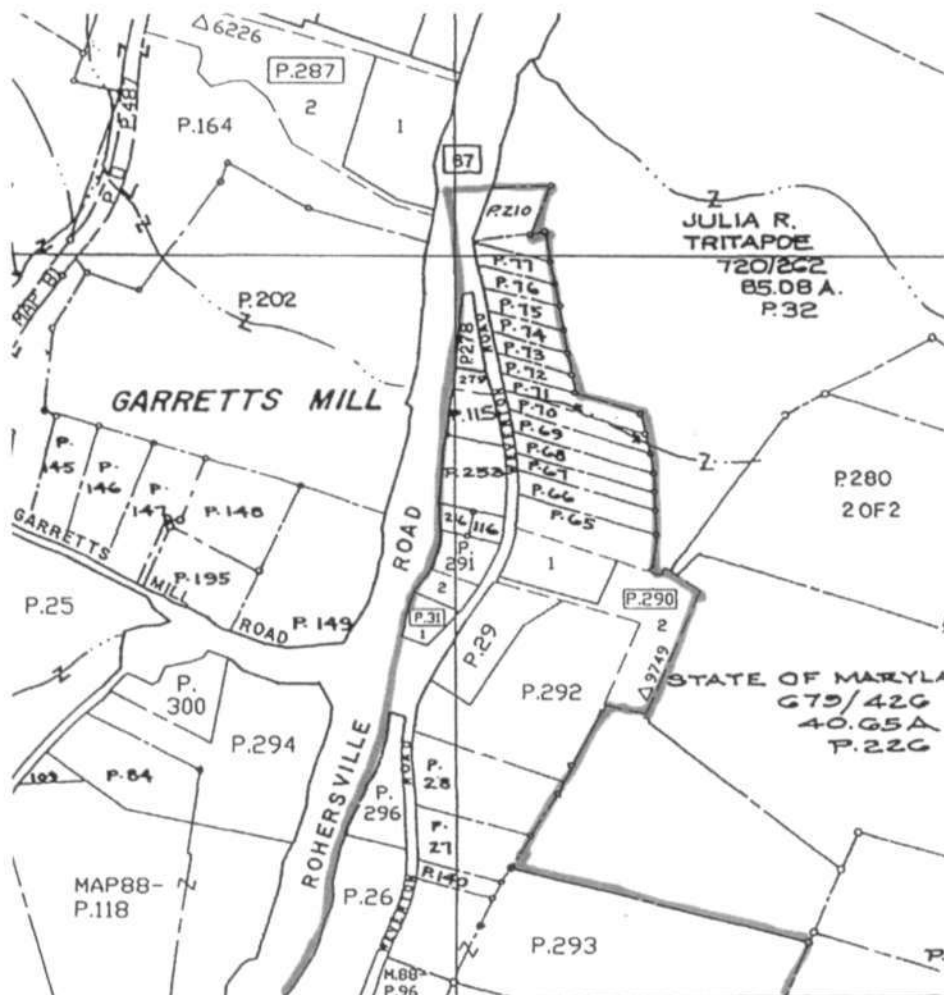


Figure 8: Excerpt from Maryland Department of Planning, Washington County Property Map 86 and 88 showing parcel numbers referenced in resource descriptions, orange line defines survey area part 1.

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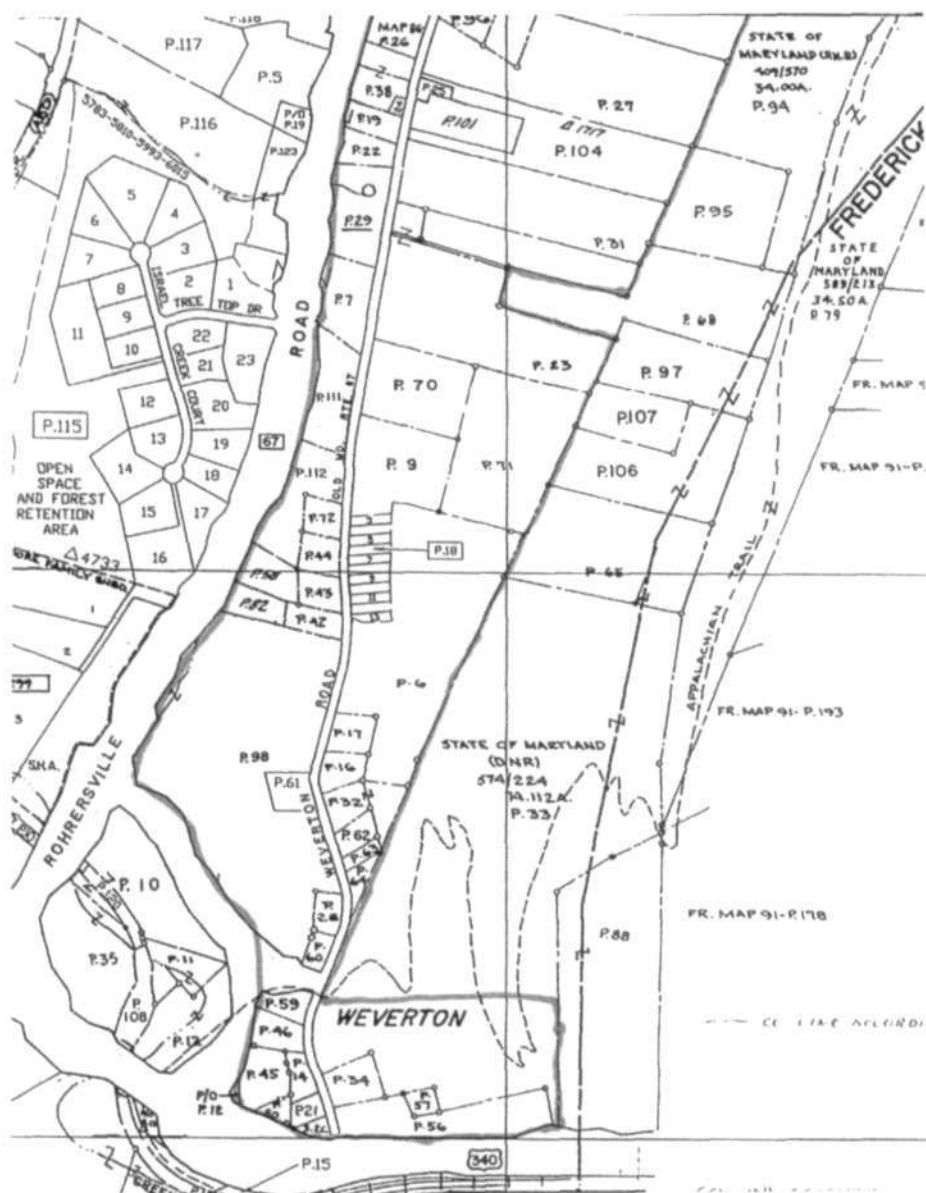


Figure 9: Excerpt from Maryland Department of Planning, Washington County Property Map 86 and 88 showing parcel numbers referenced in resource descriptions, orange line defines survey area part 2.



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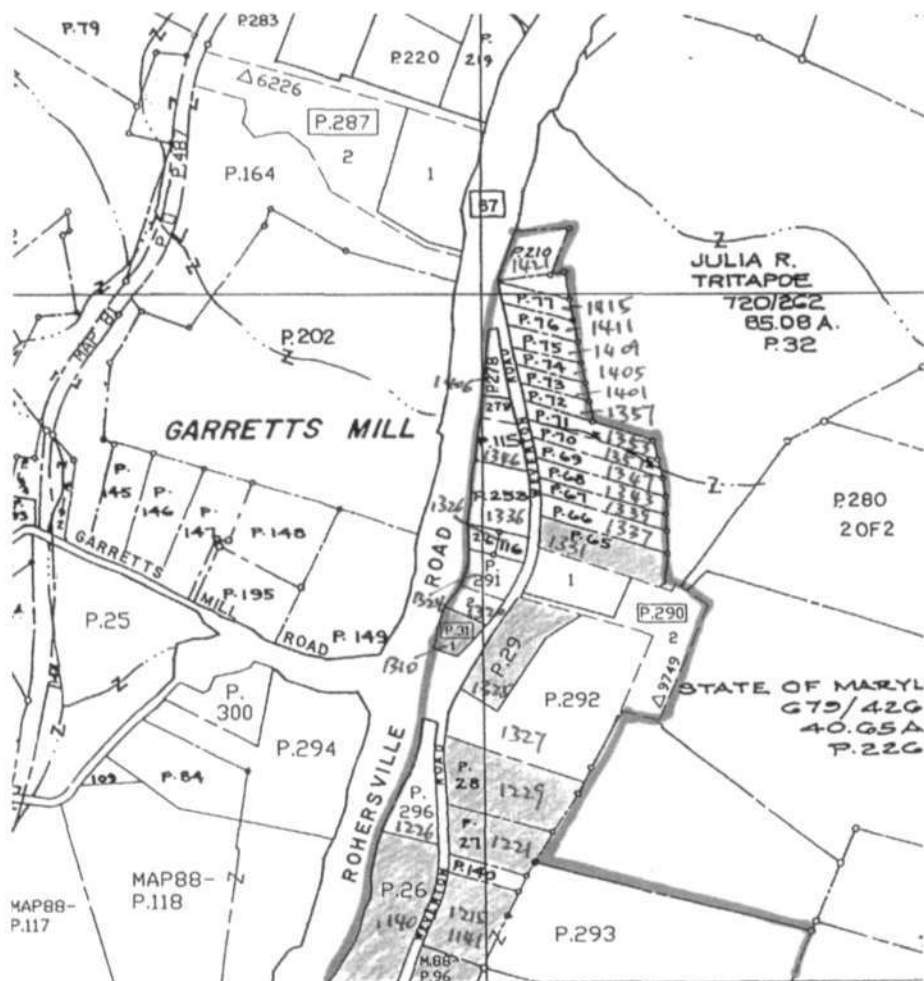


Figure 10: Excerpt from Maryland Department of Planning, Washington County Property Map 86 and 88 showing Weverton Road, and street numbers referenced in resource descriptions. Orange line defines survey area part 1 while parcels colored in green are contributing resources.

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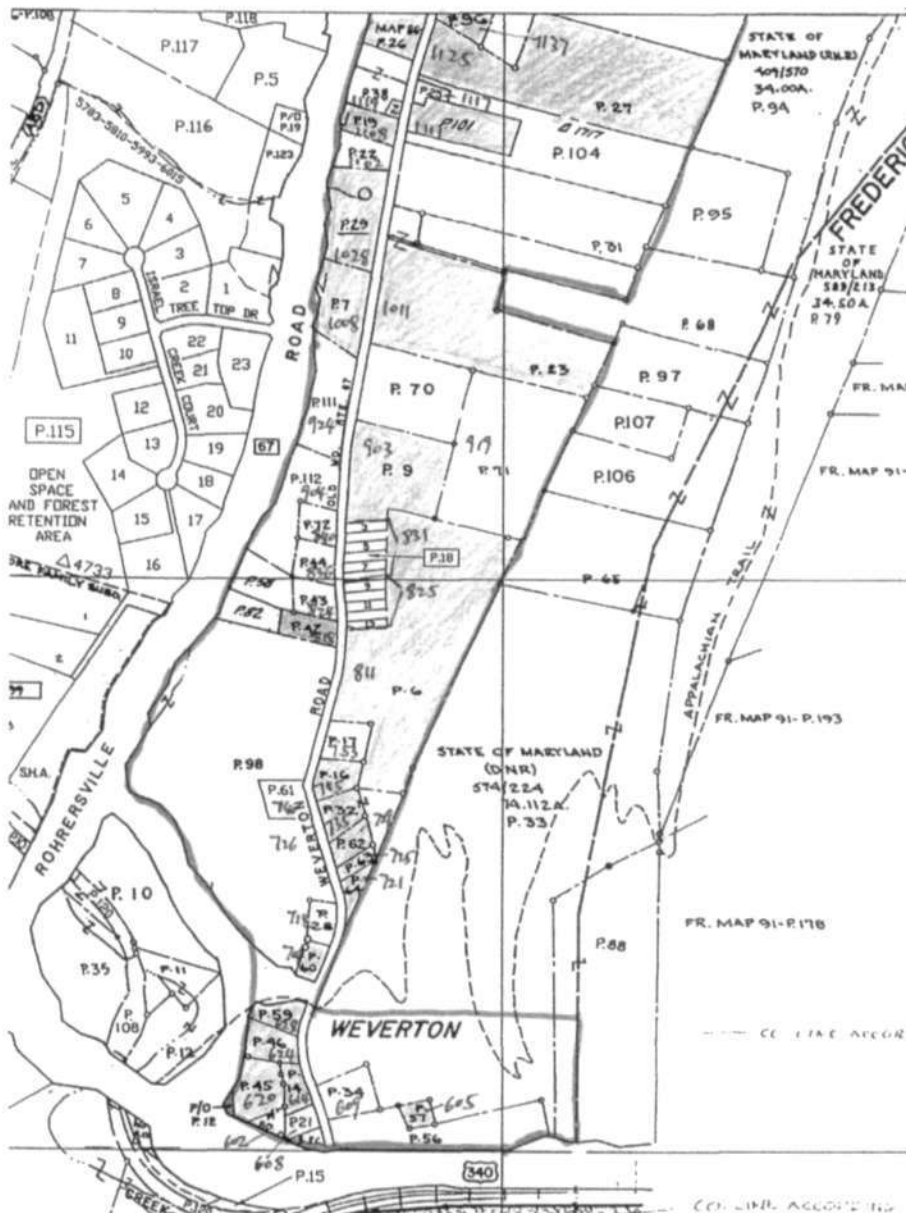
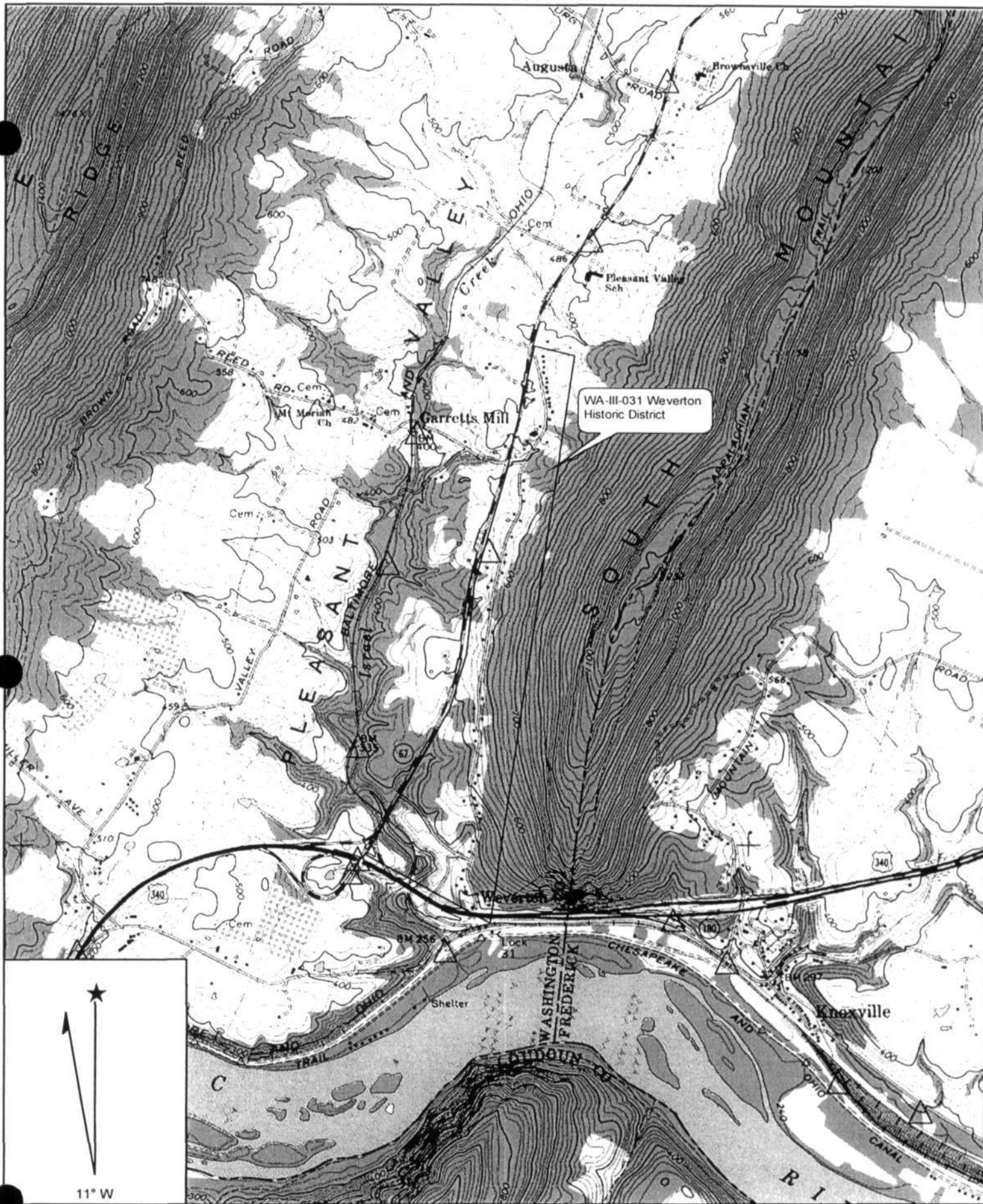


Figure 11: Excerpt from Maryland Department of Planning, Washington County Property Map 86 and 88 showing Weverton Road, and street numbers referenced in resource descriptions. Orange line defines survey area part 2 while parcels colored in green are contributing resources.



Name: HARPERS FERRY  
 Date: 8/24/2010  
 Scale: 1 inch equals 2000 feet

Location: 039° 20' 38.41" N 077° 40' 52.20" W  
 Caption: WA-III-031 Weverton Historic District  
 Weverton Road, Knoxville,  
 Washington County, Maryland

Weverton Historic District WA-III-031  
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Property Owner/ Address	Tax Map, Parcel	Date	Property Description	C/ NC
605 Weverton Road Wever House  Ronald L. Pitts 605 Weverton Road Knoxville, MD 21758-1406	88,57	c. 1866-1877  1 <sup>st</sup> building period	2-story, 3-pile; Foursquare massing; gable-roof, knee brackets, overhanging eaves; exterior chimney at west elevation; secondary sheathing aluminum siding; 1/1 double-hung sash vinyl windows; 1-story partially enclosed porch with hipped-roof, asphalt shingles.  House not accessible; viewed from Rt. 340.	C
614 Weverton Road First Baptist Church of Weverton  James S. & Maria G. Clark 922 Israel Creek Ct. Knoxville, MD 21758-1351	88,14	1926  3 <sup>rd</sup> building period	1-story, 4-pile; octagonal roof with four projecting gables above each façade; octagonal dome clad in vinyl siding; boxed returns; concrete foundation; exterior clad in brick veneer, 6/6 double-hung sash and 4/4 double-hung sash wood windows; wood sills, stretcher lintels; panel wood doors.  2-story, 2-bay, 2-pile addition: side-gable roof, asphalt shingles; aluminum siding; CMU foundation; paired 1/1 double-hung sash wood windows.	C
620 Weverton Road William Holder House  Galen F. & Sue Ann Sullivan 19306 Maggies Ct. Boonsboro, MD 21713-1749	88,45	c. 1920s  3 <sup>rd</sup> building period	2-story, 2-bay, 3-pile; vernacular Foursquare form; wood-frame; hipped-roof, asphalt shingles, overhanging eaves; interior brick parged chimney at south end; 1/1 double-hung sash window; aluminum window sill; 1-story full-length porch, fully enclosed, hipped-roof, asphalt shingles, CMU foundation, awning over door, ribbon of 1/1 double-hung sash windows;  1-story, 1-pile, shed-roof addition.  Four non-contributing outbuildings associated with the house.	C
624 Weverton Road A.B. Bingham House  Mary Jane P. Miller & Kathleen E. Nichols 624 Weverton Road Knoxville, MD 21758-1405	88,46	c. 1920s  3 <sup>rd</sup> building period	2½-story, 3-bay, 2-pile, originally Foursquare form, vernacular brick house; side-gable roof (new 2009, originally hipped) with standing seam metal, full return cornice; gable dormer with standing seam metal roof, ornamental fish-scale shingles; 1/1 double-hung sash vinyl windows with jack arches, curved lintel; projecting bay window in the center of 2 <sup>nd</sup> story; 2 brick interior chimneys; 1-story full-length porch with wrought iron supports.  2-story, 2-bay, 1-pile addition: Located on the NW elevation, side-gable roof, clad in vinyl siding.  1 secondary resource that is non-contributing.	C

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628 Weverton Road Deaner House  Mike & Rosane Gooding 628 Weverton Road Knoxville, MD 21758-1405	88,59	c. 1900s  2 <sup>nd</sup> or 3 <sup>rd</sup> building period	2-story, 3-bay, 1-pile, vernacular wood-frame I-House; L-shaped-roof, asphalt shingles, boxed cornice; two interior end brick chimneys; secondary sheathing of aluminum siding; 1 <sup>st</sup> -story projecting bay window and 2/1 double-hung sash wood windows, 2 <sup>nd</sup> story 6/6 double-hung sash vinyl windows; 1-story full-length porch, partially enclosed on the north elevation, hipped-roof, asphalt shingles.  2-story, 1-bay, 1-pile addition on the west elevation; clad like house.  There is one contributing resource; 1-story, 1-bay, 1-pile shed, north of the main house; paneled door, vertical wood boards with rafter tails, 1-bay, shed-roof addition to west.	C
704 Weverton Road "Bingham School"  Steven A. Barnhart PO Box 206 Brunswick, MD 21716-0206	88,60	1904  2 <sup>nd</sup> or 3 <sup>rd</sup> building period	1 1/2-story, 2-bay, 4-pile, former school; stone foundation, secondary sheathing of aluminum siding; front-gable roof, asphalt shingles, overhanging eaves; symmetrical fenestration, 6/6 double-hung sash wood windows.  Two 1 1/2-story, 1-bay, 1-pile, shed-roof additions clad like the house and a 1-story, 1-bay, 1-pile shed roof addition with an enclosed porch on the west elevation.  There is one contributing resource; 1-story, 1-bay, 1-pile shed, front-gable roof, asphalt shingles, cupola on roof; stone pier foundation, vinyl and asbestos shingle siding, glazed door.  Non-contributing car port.	C
721 Weverton Road  Arthur & Betty J. Fauble 725 Weverton Road Knoxville, MD 21758-1408	88,64	c. 1866-1877  2 <sup>nd</sup> building period	(Abandoned/ deteriorating)  2-story, 3-bay, 1-pile, wood-frame I-House; L-shaped roof, metal standing seam; 1 <sup>st</sup> story and elevations clad in clapboard, 2 <sup>nd</sup> story façade clad in asbestos shingles; 6/6 double-hung sash wood windows, lintels and louvered shutters; ghosting for a 1-story, full-length, hipped-roof porch; 2 interior end chimneys on north and south elevations, and one interior end chimney on the east elevation	C
725 Weverton Road	88,63	c. 1866-	2-story, 3-bay, 2-pile farmhouse with Pennsylvania German characteristics	C



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Arthur & Betty J. Fauble 725 Weverton Road Knoxville MD 21758-1408		1877  2 <sup>nd</sup> building period	and Georgian influence; L-shaped, wrapped in a secondary sheathing of aluminum siding; side-gable roof, asphalt shingles; raised stone foundation with entry; 1/1 double-hung sash vinyl window, aluminum clad window sills and paneled shutters, exterior end chimney on the south elevation; 1-story, 1-bay, and 2-pile shed-roof porch, wood post supports, CMU foundation on south elevation.  1-story, 2-bay, 2-pile shed-roof addition on the north elevation, clad like house.  Four outbuildings associated with the house, two contributing and two non-contributing. 1-story, 2-bay, 2-pile car port north of the house; shed-roof, standing seam metal; exterior vertical wood siding, remnants of a basketball hoop in gable end. 1-story, 2-bay, 1-pile shed, northeast of house, shed-roof, stone foundation, secondary sheathing of vinyl siding, 2/2 double-hung sash windows with louvered shutters.	
729 Weverton Road  Scott E. & Clara L. Grove 40333 Quarter Branch Road Lovettsville, VA 20180-2104	88,62	c. 1866  1 <sup>st</sup> building period	2-story, 4-bay, 1-pile farmhouse with Pennsylvania German characteristics; T-shaped, originally double-entry with a full-length hipped-roof porch, porch partially enclosed on the north end; raised rubble stone foundation; exterior weatherboards and cornerboard siding; 2/2 double-hung sash vinyl windows; side-gable roof, standing seam, partial return cornice, overhanging eaves; interior central brick chimney;  1-story, 2-bay, 1-pile addition to the northeast clad like the house.  One contributing outbuilding: 1-story, 1-bay, 1-pile shed, front-gable roof, wood board siding, paneled wood door.	C
735 Weverton Road  Dorothy F. Wenner 726 Weverton Road Knoxville, 21758-1407	88,32	c. 1866- 1877  2 <sup>nd</sup> building period	3-story, 4-bay, 2-pile, farmhouse with Pennsylvania German characteristics; double-entry with a full-length hipped-roof porch, CMU foundation with lattice infill, brick pier supports; side-gable roof, asphalt shingles, partial return cornice; two exterior stone and brick chimneys; symmetrical fenestration, 2/2 double-hung sash wood windows, louvered shutters; secondary sheathing of aluminum siding.  1-story, 5-bay, 1-pile shed-roof addition to east elevation, clad like house.  One contributing outbuilding, 1-story, 1-bay, 1-pile shed, front-gable roof,	C

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			vertical wood board siding.	
745 Weverton Road  Dewey Allen & Theresa M. Gibson 745 Weverton Road Knoxville, MD 21758-1408	88,16	c. 1866-1877  2 <sup>nd</sup> building period	2-story, 3-bay, 1-pile vernacular farmhouse with Pennsylvania German characteristics, reoriented and rewrapped in modern materials; saltbox-roof, asphalt shingles, partial return cornice, overhanging eaves; stone foundation, secondary sheathing of vinyl siding, 6/6 double-hung sash vinyl windows; glazed and paneled modern door.  2-story, 3-bay, 2-pile saltbox addition off of the south elevation; clad like the house. 2-story, 1-bay, 1-pile shed-roof addition off of the east elevation; clad like the house. 2-story, 1-bay, 1-pile shed roof addition off of middle addition on east elevation; clad like the house.  Non-contributing, 2-story garage to east of the house.	C
811 Weverton Road  Albert L. Jones 811 Weverton Road Knoxville, MD 21758-1410	88,6	c. 1878-1910  2 <sup>nd</sup> building period	3-story, 3-bay, 1-pile vernacular farmhouse with Pennsylvania German characteristics; L-shaped, cross-gable, standing seam metal roof, partial return cornice, overhanging eaves; central brick chimney and exterior end chimney on east elevation; stone construction and foundation; symmetrical fenestration, 2/2 double-hung sash wood windows, awnings on the 2 <sup>nd</sup> story; 1-story, full-length hipped-roof porch, with a pier foundation clad in lattice.  1-story, 1-bay, 1-pile, shed-roof addition off of the southeast elevation; secondary sheathing of asbestos shingles; shed roof porch projects off of addition.  There are two non-contributing secondary structures associated with this house.	C
818 Weverton Road  Harold Leroy & Patsy Darlene McKenzie 818 Weverton Road Knoxville, MD 21758-1409	88,42	c. 1930s  3 <sup>rd</sup> building period	2-story, 3-bay, 1-pile vernacular farmhouse I-House form; side-gable roof, asphalt shingles, partial returns, overhanging eaves; 2 interior end brick chimneys; wood-frame construction; secondary sheathing of aluminum siding; 1/1 double-hung sash vinyl windows, louvered shutters; 1-story, hipped-roof, wrap around porch; visibility difficult.	C
903 Weverton Road	88,9	c. 1866-	3-story, 3-bay, 2-pile vernacular farmhouse with Pennsylvania German	C

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Jessie B. Burton 903 Weverton Road Knoxville, MD 21758-1411		1877  2 <sup>nd</sup> building period	characteristics; L-shaped, cross-gable roof, asphalt shingles, boxed cornice, overhanging eaves; three interior end brick chimneys, symmetrical fenestration 1/1 double-hung sash vinyl windows; stone foundation; wrapped in a secondary sheathing of aluminum siding; full-length porch, wraps around south elevation, hipped-roof, asphalt shingles, stone foundation wrapped in aluminum siding, brick pier, tapered wood post supports.  Two outbuildings associated with the house. One is contributing; 1-story, 2-bay, 1-pile, summer kitchen; clad like house; side gable asphalt roof, exterior end CMU chimney, 1/1 double-hung sash windows, aluminum siding	
1008 Weverton Road  Roy & Virginia Henretty 1008 Weverton Road Knoxville, MD 21758-1412	88,7	c. 1878-1900  2 <sup>nd</sup> building period	2-story, 2-bay, 2-pile vernacular farm I-House form; side-gable roof, standing seam metal, boxed cornice and overhanging eaves; interior end brick chimney; exterior vinyl siding; 1/1 double-hung sash wood windows, metal awnings; glazed flush wood door; full-length, hipped-roof, wrap around porch.  1½-story, front-gable addition to the southwest; clad like the house. 2-story, shed-roof porch and garage addition off of the northwest elevation.  Two outbuildings are associated with the house, one is contributing. 1-story, 4-bay, 1-pile shed to the northwest, shed-roof, overhanging eaves, exposed rafter tails; wood and concrete block construction; wood door; 1-pane fixed windows.	C
1011 Weverton Road  Griffith L. Garwood 6433 Picnic Woods Road Jefferson, MD 21755-9614	88,23	c. 1866-1877  2 <sup>nd</sup> building period	2-story, 3-bay, 1½-pile vernacular farmhouse with Pennsylvania German and Georgian characteristics; L-shaped, side-gable roof, asphalt shingles, partial return cornice, overhanging eaves; irregularly coursed stone construction and foundation; exterior end CMU chimney; symmetrical fenestration, 2/2 double-hung sash vinyl windows, louvered shutters; glazed paneled door; 1-story, shed-roof, full-length porch on façade.  1-story, shed-roof porch addition to the southeast.  Two outbuildings associated with the house, both non-contributing.	C
1028 Weverton Road	88,29	c. 1866-1877	2-story, 3-bay, 2-pile vernacular farmhouse with Pennsylvania German characteristics; side-gable roof, standing seam metal, partial return cornice,	C

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Patrick D. Fenning & Susan Withers 1028 Weverton Road Knoxville, MD 21758-1412		2 <sup>nd</sup> building period	<p>overhanging eaves; irregularly coursed stone construction and foundation; exterior end chimney; symmetrical fenestration, 2/2 double-hung sash wood windows; 4-pane and panel door; 1-story, full-length, hipped-roof porch, turned wood supports with fretwork.</p> <p>1-story, 1-bay, and 2-pile addition on the north elevation at the basement level; hipped-roof, standing seam metal; exterior clad in wood clapboard, ribbon of 3/1 double-hung sash wood windows. 1-story, 3-bay, 1-pile shed-roof addition off of the west elevation.</p> <p>Two contributing outbuildings; ½-story, 1-bay, 1-pile spring house; front-gable roof, asphalt shingles, stone coursed construction. 1-story, 2-bay, 2-pile barn; side-gable roof with corrugated metal; stone coursed foundation, wood plank exterior.</p>	
1108 Weverton Road  Ryan J. Haller 1108 Weverton Road Knoxville, MD 21758-1414	88,19	c. 1866-1877  2 <sup>nd</sup> building period	<p>2-story, 4-bay, 2-pile vernacular farmhouse with Pennsylvania German and Colonial Revival characteristics; side-gable roof, asphalt shingles, overhanging eaves; 2 exterior end brick chimneys; raised stone foundation; secondary sheathing of aluminum siding; 1/1 double-hung sash vinyl windows; single entry however massing indicative of early double entry, glazed and panel door; 1-story, full-length, hipped-roof porch, ornate wrought iron supports;</p> <p>1-story, 2-bay, 2-pile addition off of the southwest elevation; clad like house; projecting shed-roof porch, exterior end brick chimney, and a raised brick foundation.</p> <p>One non-contributing 2-story shed associated with the house. Although of modern construction it is set on an older coursed stone foundation.</p>	C
1111 Weverton Road  Allen H. & Robin B. Haines 8609 Apples Church Road Thurmont, MD 21788-1312	88,101	c. 1900s  3 <sup>rd</sup> building period	<p>2-story, 3-bay, 1-pile vernacular farmhouse in an I-House form; cross-gable roof, asphalt shingles, partial return cornice, overhanging eaves; 2 interior end brick chimneys; clad in vinyl siding; symmetrical fenestration, 2/2 double-hung sash windows; glazed entry door; 1-story, full-length, hipped-roof, wrap-around porch.</p> <p>2-story, 1-bay, 1-pile, shed-roof addition off of the east elevation; clad like house.</p>	C

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			Two non-contributing outbuildings associated with the house.	
1125 Weverton Road  Robert & Michelle Y. Moore 1125 Weverton Road Knoxville, MD 21758-1415	88,27	c. 1866-1877  2 <sup>nd</sup> building period	2-story, 3-bay, 2-pile vernacular farmhouse with Pennsylvania German characteristics; side-gable roof, asphalt shingles, partial return cornice, overhanging eaves; exterior end stone chimney; raised stone foundation; secondary sheathing aluminum siding; symmetrical fenestration, 2/2 double-hung sash wood windows, louvered vinyl shutters; 1-story, 1-bay front-gable entry porch, wrought iron supports.  2-story, 3-bay, 2-pile, gable-roof addition off of the east elevation; clad like the house.  Two contributing buildings; 1-story, 1-bay, 1-pile shed to the northeast of the house; shed-roof, stone construction. 1-story, 1-bay, 1-pile shed to the east of the house; side-gable roof, corrugated metal, wood clapboard siding.  One non-contributing resource.	C
1137 Weverton Road  Andrew J. Keylor 1137 Weverton Road Knoxville, MD 21758-1415	88,96	c. 1850s  1 <sup>st</sup> building period	1½-story, 3-bay, 2-pile vernacular farmhouse with Pennsylvania German and Georgian characteristics; bungalow-form; side-gable roof, asphalt shingles, thin cornice; interior end brick chimneys; 2 gable dormers on façade; stone construction and foundation; symmetrical fenestration, 6/6 double-hung sash windows; 1-story, full-length, porch recessed beneath side-gable roof, concrete block pier foundation.  1-story, 2-pile shed-roof addition off of the east elevation; clad in vinyl siding.	C
1140 Weverton Road  Scott R. Wenzel 1140 Weverton Road Knoxville, MD 21758-1414	86,26	c. 1800s  1 <sup>st</sup> building period	2-story, 4-bay, 2-pile Pennsylvania German vernacular farmhouse; side-gable roof, standing seam metal; exterior end stone chimney on the north elevation, interior end brick chimney on the south elevation, rough laid stone foundation and construction; stone quoins; double entry, wood doors; double-tiered porch on the façade, full-length, shed-roof, metal standing seam, chamfered wood posts; symmetrical fenestration, 9-6 double-hung wood sash windows, thick wood casing.  1½-story, 2-bay, 2-pile addition off of the south elevation; side-gable roof, standing seam metal, front gable dormer; wood-frame construction;	C



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			<p>secondary sheathing of aluminum siding. 1-story, 1-bay, 1-pile shed-roof addition off of the southwest elevation; clad like the other addition.</p> <p>Contributing outbuildings included: 3 sheds, 1 barn, and 1 icehouse. 1-story, 2-bay, 1-pile shed, shed-roof; weatherboard siding; stone foundation. 1-story, 1-bay, 1-pile shed to the west of the barn; shed-roof, vertical wood siding; vertical wood door with strap hinges. 1-story, 2-bay, 1-pile tractor shed; front-gable roof; vertical wood siding; opening for tractor storage; 1-story, 2-bay, 1-pile shed-roof addition off of the north elevation. 2½-story, 3-bay, 4-pile barn; south of the main house; front-gable roof; vertical wood siding; 6-pane casement window on the north façade; entry door with strap hinges. 1-story, 1-bay, 1-pile ice house; front-gable roof, metal standing seam; vertical wood siding.</p>	
<p>1141 Weverton Road</p> <p>Rose Marie Thompson Trustee 1215 Weverton Road Knoxville, MD 21758-1417</p>	86,293	<p>c.1800s</p> <p>1<sup>st</sup> building period</p>	<p>2-story, 3-bay, 1-pile, vernacular tenant house with Pennsylvania German characteristics; side-gable, standing seam metal, wood cornice; rough laid stone foundation and construction; symmetrical fenestration, 6/6 double-hung wood sash windows, solid batten shutters, wood sills; unglazed doors on both stories.</p> <p>1½ story, 1-bay, 1-pile shed-roof addition off of the north elevation, a grade higher than the original house, stone foundation; clad in vinyl siding; standing seam metal roof. 1-story, 1-bay, 1-pile shed-roof addition on the west façade creates entry bay.</p>	C
<p>1215 Weverton Road</p> <p>Rose Marie Thompson Trustee 1215 Weverton Road Knoxville, MD 21758-1417</p>	86,293	<p>c. 1866-1877</p> <p>2<sup>nd</sup> building period</p>	<p>2½-story, 3-bay, 1-pile, vernacular farmhouse in an I-House form with Pennsylvania German characteristics; cross-gable roof, metal standing seam; partial return boxed cornice, overhanging eaves; exterior end brick chimney; stone foundation; secondary sheathing of aluminum siding; symmetrical 2/1 double-hung wood sash windows, triangular lintel, central octagonal window with lead glass in front-gable peak; glazed modern door; 1-story, full-length porch, hipped-roof, turned wood post support with fretwork.</p> <p>2-story stone ell addition off of the northeast elevation; irregularly coursed stone construction; asymmetrical fenestration; and a shed-roof, brick addition to southeast.</p> <p>Two non-contributing secondary structures; one front-gable garage and one shed-roof shed. There is one contributing resource, a gambrel-roof barn to</p>	C

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			the east of the house.	
1221 Weverton Road  Eleanor L. Runkles 1221 Weverton Road Knoxville, MD 21758-1417	86,27	c. 1866-1877  2 <sup>nd</sup> building period	2-story, 3-bay, 1-pile vernacular farmhouse in an I-House form; L-shaped; side-gable roof, asphalt shingles, partial return cornice, overhanging eaves; interior brick chimney; concrete and stone foundation; secondary sheathing of vinyl siding; symmetrical fenestration, 4/1 double-hung wood sash paired windows, louvered shutters; glazed entry door; 1-story, full-length porch, hipped-roof, wrought iron supports.  1-story, hipped-roof addition off of the north elevation. Shed-roof projecting addition off of the south elevation of the second story rear ell.  There are two non-contributing outbuildings which include a garage and a barn.	C
1229 Weverton Road  Mark R. & Connie L. Jantz 1229 Weverton Road Knoxville, MD 21758-1417	86,28	c. 1900s-1910s  3 <sup>rd</sup> building period	2-½ story, 3-bay, 2-pile vernacular wood-frame bungalow; front-gable roof, asphalt shingles, partial return boxed cornice, overhanging eaves; shed-roof dormer on the south elevation, octagonal dormer on west façade of dormer; clapboard siding; fish scale shingles in gable end; 1/1 double-hung vinyl sash windows, sills, lintels; 15-light entry door; 1-story, full-length porch, hipped-roof, supported by Tuscan columns.  2-story, 3-bay, 1-pile, gable-roof addition off of the east elevation; clad like the house.  One non-contributing resource associated with the house.	C
1310 Weverton Road  Joseph S. & Tammy K. Himes 1310 Weverton Road Knoxville, MD 21758-1132	86,31,1	c. 1850s  1 <sup>st</sup> building period	2-½ story, 3-bay, 2-pile vernacular farmhouse with Pennsylvania German characteristics, completely wrapped with modern materials in a bungalow style; side-gable roof, asphalt shingles, partial return boxed cornice, overhanging eaves; shed-roof dormer on south façade; exterior end brick chimney; raised stone foundation, secondary sheathing of vinyl siding; 1/1 double-hung wood sash windows; glazed entry door; second story, full-length porch, shed-roof, wood post supports.  1-story, 1-bay, 3-pile addition off of the north elevation; clad like the house.  One non-contributing CMU shed is associated with the house.	C

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1325 Weverton Road  Frances K. Trustee Tucker 1325 Weverton Road Knoxville, MD 21758-1133	86,29	c. 1866-1877  2 <sup>nd</sup> building period	2-story, 5-bay, 2-pile vernacular farmhouse with Pennsylvania German characteristics; side-gable roof, standing seam metal, two interior end brick chimneys; irregularly coursed stone construction; symmetrical fenestration, 2/2 double-hung sash wood windows, deep sills, stone lintels; dual entry, wood door; ghosting of porch.	C
1331 Weverton Road  Edward C. & Connie J.E. Soost 1331 Weverton Road Knoxville, MD 21758-1133	86,65	c. 1900s  3 <sup>rd</sup> building period	2-story, 3-bay, 2-pile vernacular farmhouse; L-shaped, side-gable roof, asphalt shingles, partial return cornice, overhanging eaves; central brick chimney; raised brick foundation; secondary sheathing of vinyl siding; symmetrical fenestration, 1/1 double-hung vinyl sash windows, louvered vinyl shutters; glazed panel entry door; 1-story, full-length, wrap around porch, hipped-roof, standing seam metal, wood post support  2-story, 3-bay, 1-pile shed-roof addition off of the east elevation; clad like the house.  Two non-contributing outbuildings associated with the house.	C
602 Weverton Road  Dennis C. Remsburg 602 Weverton Road Knoxville, MD 21758-1405	88,80	1953	1-story, 2-bay, 1-pile house, Mid-Century Modern style; wood-frame construction; brick veneer; side-gable roof.	NC
608 Weverton Road  Pamela J. Holzman 608 Weverton Road Knoxville, MD 21758-1405	88,21	1957	1-story, 3-bay, 1-pile house, Ranch form; wood-frame construction; brick veneer; side-gable roof.	NC
609 Weverton Road  Amanda G. & Leonard F. Kesner 24 Walnut Street Middletown, MD 21769-8019	88,34	1960	1-story, 6-bay, 1-pile prefabricated trailer; flat roof.	NC

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714 Weverton Road  Richard E. & Bessie V. Tucker 197 Carter Avenue Harpers Ferry, WV 25425-3562	88,28	c. 1960s	1-story, 2-bay, 2-pile house, vacant and deteriorating prefabricated trailer.	NC
726 Weverton Road  Calvin J. Wenner 726 Weverton Road  Knoxville, MD 21758-1407	88,98	1987	1-story, 5-bay, 2-pile house; Ranch form; wood-frame construction; brick veneer, side-gable roof.	NC
740 Weverton Road  Brenda J. & Robert M. Stokes 740 Weverton Road Knoxville, MD 21758-1407	88,61	1942	1-story, 3-bay, 3-pile house; Ranch form; wood-frame construction; vinyl siding; front-gable roof.	NC
753 Weverton Road  Daniel MacFarland 753 Weverton Road Knoxville, MD 21758-1408	88,17	1958	1-story, 4-bay, 3-pile house; Ranch form; wood-frame construction; brick veneer; side-gable roof.	NC
824 Weverton Road  Donald R. & Wiledene D. Fletcher 824 Weverton Road Knoxville, MD 21758-1409	88,43	1960	1-story, 4-bay, 1-pile house; contemporary log cabin; wood-frame construction; gable-roof.	NC
825 Weverton Road  Deborah M. & B. Williams Crews 831 Weverton Road Knoxville, MD 21758-1410	88,18	1970s	1-story, 2-bay, 1-pile house; wood-frame construction; varying rooflines.	NC

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831 Weverton Road  Deborah M. & B. Williams Crews 831 Weverton Road Knoxville, MD 21758-1410	88,18	2006	3½-story, 3-bay, 1-pile house; Neo-Colonial characteristics; wood-frame construction; vinyl siding; side-gable roof.	NC
836 Weverton Road  Christopher Lacasse 836 Weverton Road Knoxville, MD 21758-1409	88,44	2004	1-story, 5-bay, 2-pile house; Ranch form; wood-frame construction; vinyl siding; side-gable roof.	NC
840 Weverton Road  Deborah F. Gavin & Timothy H. Barnhard 840 Weverton Road Knoxville, MD 21758-1409	88,72	1966	1-story, 3-bay, 2-pile house; Ranch form; wood-frame construction; vinyl siding; side-gable roof.	NC
904 Weverton Road  Allen Shawn Latham Trustee 904 Weverton Road Knoxville, MD 21758-1418	88,112	1994	1-story, 5-bay, 2-pile house; Ranch form; wood-frame construction; vinyl siding; side-gable roof.	NC
919 Weverton Road  Jacob & Julia Edwards 25039 Loganshire Ter 102 South Riding, VA 20152	88,71	2006	Not visible from public right of way; gravel drive way to mountain; no permission to access.	NC
924 Weverton Road  Kevin E. & Tina M. Lerch 924 Weverton Road Knoxville, MD 21758-1418	88,111	1992	1-story, 4-bay, 2-pile house; Ranch form; wood-frame construction; vinyl siding; side-gable roof.	NC
1102 Weverton Road	88,22	1953	1-story, 3-bay, 2-pile house; Ranch form; wood-frame construction; brick	NC



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John D. Marklin 1102 Weverton Road Knoxville, MD 21758-1414			veneer; cross-gable roof.	
1117 Weverton Road  Scott W. Ridgeway 1117 Weverton Road Knoxville, MD 21758-1415	88,25	1942	1½-story, 2-bay, 3-pile house; vernacular Bungalow style; wood-frame construction; vinyl siding; front-gable roof.	NC
1119 Rohrsersville Road  Theodore F. & Patsy L. Sanger 1119 Rohrsersville Road Knoxville, MD 21758-1404	88,38	1964	1-story, 3-bay, 2-pile house; Ranch form; wood-frame construction; vinyl siding; front gable roof.	NC
1226 Weverton Road  Richard E. Jr. & Shirl M. Wilson 1226 Weverton Road Knoxville, MD 21758-1402	86, 296	2000	1½-story, 5-bay, 1-pile house; Ranch form; wood-frame construction; brick veneer; side-gable roof.	NC
1320 Weverton Road  Roger E. & Donna M. Himes 817 2 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue Brunswick, MD 21716-1460	86, 31	1965	1-story; prefabricated trailer.	NC
1324 Weverton Road  Gary M. & Martha J. Himes 1324 Weverton Road Knoxville, MD 21758-1132	86, 291	c.1965	3-story, 5-bay, 4-pile store; wood-frame construction; stone foundation; gambrel roof.	NC
1326 Weverton Road	86,116	1961	1 story, 5 bay, 2 pile house; Ranch form; wood-frame construction; vinyl siding; cross-gable roof.	NC

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Brandy L. Floyd 1326 Weverton Road Knoxville, MD 21758-1132				
1327 Weverton Road  Rhonda L. Hatcher 1327 Weverton Road Knoxville, MD 21758-1133	86, 292	1981	Not visible from public right of way; gravel drive way to mountain; no permission to access.	NC
1336 Weverton Road  Bruce D. Reed 1336 Weverton Road Knoxville, MD 21758-1132	86, 253	1988	1-story, 5-bay, 2-pile; prefabricated mobile home.	NC
1337 Weverton Road  Kenneth L. & Kathy J. Johns 1337 Weverton Road Knoxville, MD 21758-1133	86,66	1990	2-story, 3-bay, 1-pile house; Minimal Traditional style; wood-frame construction; vinyl siding; front-gable roof.	NC
1339 Weverton Road  Amber Frantz 1339 Weverton Road Knoxville, MD 21758-1133	86,67	1954	1-story, 5-bay, 2-pile house; Ranch form; wood-frame construction; vinyl siding; intersecting-gable roof.	NC
1343 Weverton Road  Theodore B. Jr. Stotler 19936 Brownsville Road Knoxville, MD 21758-1009	86,68	1951	1-story, 2-bay, 3-pile house; Craftsman/Bungalow style; wood-frame construction; vinyl siding; cross-gable roof.	NC
1346 Weverton Road  1108 Riverside Avenue LLC. 2812 Jefferson Pike	86,115	1969	1-story, 4-bay, 2-pile house; Ranch form; wood-frame construction; vinyl siding; side-gable roof.	NC

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Jefferson, MD 21755-8217				
1347 Weverton Road  Wanda R. Haggerty 1347 Weverton Road Knoxville, MD 21758-1133	86, 69	1945	1-story, 2-bay, 2-pile house; Craftsman/Bungalow style; wood-frame construction; aluminum siding; side-gable roof.	NC
1351 Weverton Road  Louis E. & Dorothy M. Van Steinburg 1351 Weverton Road Knoxville, MD 21758-1133	86, 70	1951	1½-story, 3-bay, 2-pile house; Minimal Traditional style; wood-frame construction; aluminum siding; side-gable roof.	NC
1353 Weverton Road  Lee H. Best 1353 Weverton Road Knoxville, MD 21758-1133	86, 71	1948	1-story, 3-bay, 2-pile; Craftsman/Bungalow style; wood-frame construction; aluminum siding; side-gable roof.	NC
1357 Weverton Road  Monroe F. Gaither 1357 Weverton Road Knoxville, MD 21758-1133	86, 72	1953	1-story, 3-bay, 2-pile house; Minimal Traditional style; wood-frame construction; vinyl siding; cross gable roof.	NC
1401 Weverton Road  Joan Best 1401 Weverton Road Knoxville, MD 21758-1134	86, 73	1957	1-story, 3-bay, 3-pile house; Ranch form; wood-frame construction; vinyl siding; hipped-roof.	NC
1405 Weverton Road  Dirk Alan Troxell 1405 Weverton Road Knoxville, MD 21758-1134	86, 74	1950	1-story, 3-bay, 3-pile house; Craftsman/Bungalow style; wood-frame construction; vinyl siding; intersecting-gable roof.	NC

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1406 Weverton Road  Dennis C. Remsburg 602 Weverton Road Knoxville, MD 21758-1405	88,80	1953	1-story, 2-bay, 2-pile house; Ranch form; wood-frame construction; vinyl siding; side-gable roof.	NC
1409 Weverton Road  Matthew T. McGuigan 1409 Weverton Road Knoxville, MD 21758-1134	86, 75	1947	1-story, 2-bay, 4-pile house; Minimal Traditional style; wood frame; vinyl siding; hipped-roof.	NC
1411 Weverton Road  John Daniel Jr. Scoggins 1411 Weverton Road Knoxville, MD 21758-1134	86,76	1950	1-story, 3-bay, 2-pile house; Ranch form; wood-frame construction; vinyl siding; side-gable roof.	NC
1415 Weverton Road  Roy M. Rickerds 1415 Weverton Road Knoxville, MD 21758-1134	86, 77	1956	1-story, 3-bay, 2-pile house; Ranch form; wood-frame construction; side-gable roof.	NC
1421 Weverton Road  Aaron L. & Belinda A. Pippen 1421 Weverton Road Knoxville, MD 21758-1134	86, 210	1970	2-story, 4-bay, 2-pile house; Split Level form; wood-frame construction; brick veneer; side-gable & hipped-roof.	NC

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### Photograph File Log

File Name	Photo Description	Photographer
WA-III-031_2010-05-06_01	View West toward Mtns west of Rt. 67	Beibei Su
WA-III-031_2010-05-06_02	1331 Weverton Road facing East	Beibei Su
WA-III-031_2010-05-06_03	Brick object along Weverton Road	Beibei Su
WA-III-031_2010-05-06_04	Himes Country Store facing West	Beibei Su
WA-III-031_2010-05-06_05	1229 Weverton Road facing East	Beibei Su
WA-III-031_2010-05-06_06	South Mountain Road Landscape East	Beibei Su
WA-III-031_2010-05-06_07	1140 & 1141 Weverton Road facing NW	Beibei Su
WA-III-031_2010-05-06_08	1137 Weverton Road facing East	Beibei Su
WA-III-031_2010-05-06_09	1125 Weverton Road facing East	Beibei Su
WA-III-031_2010-05-06_10	1111 Weverton Road facing East	Beibei Su
WA-III-031_2010-05-06_11	Facing West toward Rohersville Road	Beibei Su
WA-III-031_2010-05-06_12	1028 Weverton Road facing South	Beibei Su
WA-III-031_2010-05-06_13	1011 Weverton Road facing Northeast	Beibei Su
WA-III-031_2010-05-06_14	1008 Weverton Road facing Southwest	Beibei Su
WA-III-031_2010-05-06_15	903 Weverton Road facing Southeast	Beibei Su



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Photograph File  
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WA-III-031_2010-05-06_16	811 Weverton Road facing Northeast	Beibei Su
WA-III-031_2010-05-06_17	735 Weverton Road facing Northeast	Beibei Su
WA-III-031_2010-05-06_18	725, 729 & 735 Weverton Road SE	Beibei Su
WA-III-031_2010-05-06_19	614 Weverton Road (Old Church)	Beibei Su
WA-III-031_2010-05-06_20	624 & 628 Weverton Road facing North	Beibei Su
WA-III-031_2010-05-06_21	Northwest end of Weverton at Rohersville Road	Beibei Su
WA-III-031_2010-05-06_22	Facing East from Rohersville Road South of Garrett's Mill	Beibei Su
WA-III-031_2010-05-06_23	704 Weverton Road, view west	Beibei Su
WA-III-031_2010-05-06_24	South end of Weverton Road	Beibei Su
WA-III-031_2010-05-06_25	Appalachian Trail intersection with Weverton Road	Beibei Su
WA-III-031_2010-08-20_26	605 Weverton Road, view SE	Beibei Su
WA-III-031_2010-08-20_27	620 Weverton Road, view west	Beibei Su
WA-III-031_2010-08-20_28	624 Weverton Road, view west	Beibei Su
WA-III-031_2010-08-20_29	628 Weverton Road, view southwest	Beibei Su
WA-III-031_2010-08-20_30	721 Weverton Road, view southeast	Beibei Su
WA-III-031_2010-08-20_31	725 Weverton Road, view east	Beibei Su
WA-III-031_2010-08-20_32	745 Weverton Road, view east	Beibei Su

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. WA-III-031

Name Weverton Historic District  
**Continuation Sheet**

Photograph File  
Page 3

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WA-III-031_2010-08-20_33	818 Weverton Road, view northwest	Beibei Su
WA-III-031_2010-08-20_34	1008 Weverton Road, view west	Beibei Su
WA-III-031_2010-08-20_35	1215 Weverton Road, view southeast	Beibei Su
WA-III-031_2010-08-20_36	1221 Weverton Road, view southeast	Beibei Su
WA-III-031_2010-08-20_37	1310 Weverton Road, view northwest	Beibei Su
WA-III-031_2010-08-20_38	1325 Weverton Road, view east	Beibei Su



WA-III-031

Weverton Historic District

Washington County MD

Beibei Su

May 6th 2010

MD SHPO

View West toward mountain west of Rt. 67.

1 of 38



WA-III-031

Wenerton Historic District

Washington County MD

Beibei Su

May 6th 2010

MD SHPO

1331 Wenerton Road facing east

2 of 38





WA-III-031

Weverton Historic District

Washington County MD

Beibei Su

May 6<sup>th</sup> 2010

MD SHPD

Brick object along Weverton Road

3 of 38



WA-III-031

Weverton Historic District

Washington County MD

Beibei Su

May 6<sup>th</sup> 2010

MD SHPO

Himes County Store facing West

4 of 38



WA-III-031

Wenerton Historic District

Washington County MD

Beibei Su

May 6<sup>th</sup> 2010

MD SHPD

1229 Wenerton Road facing east

5 of 38





WA-III-031

Wexerton Historic District

Washington County MD

Beibei Su

May 6th 2010

MD SHPO

Scenic mountain landscape along Wexerton Road facing east

6 of 38



WA-III-031

Wenarton Historic District

Washington County MD

Beibei Su

May 6<sup>th</sup> 2010

MD SHPO

1140 & 1141 Wenarton Road facing NW

7 of 38



WA- II -031.

Weverton Historic District.

Washington County MD

Berlei Sn

May 6<sup>th</sup> 2010

MD SH PD

1137 Weverton Road facing east

8 of 38





WA-III-031

Weverton Historic District

Washington County MD

Beiber Sn

May 6th 2010

MD SHPO

1125 Weverton Road facily east.

9 of 38



WA

WA-III-031

Wererton Historic District

Washington County MD

Beikei Sn

May 6<sup>th</sup> 2010

MD SHPO

1111 Wererton Road facing east

10 of 38



WA-III-031

Wexerton Historic District

Washington County MD

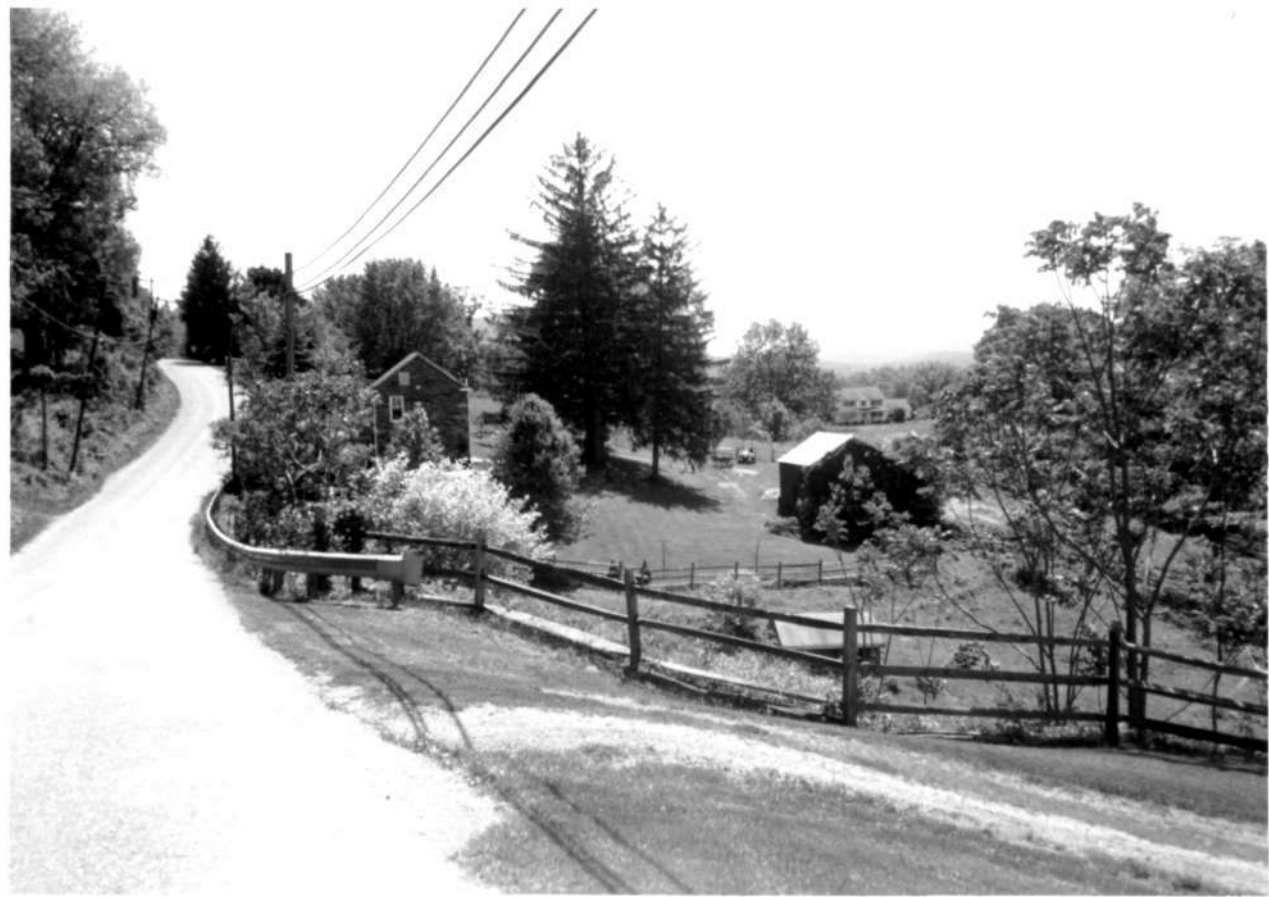
Beibai Su

May 6th 2010

MD SH PD

Facing west toward Rohrsville Road

11 of 38





WA-III-031

Weverton Historic District

Washington County MD

Beibei Su

May 6<sup>th</sup> 2010

MD SHPD

1028 Weverton Road, facing south

12 of 38



WA - II - 031

Weverton Historic District

Washington County MD

Beibei Su

May 6th 2010

MD SHPD

1011 Weverton Road facing northeast

13 of 38



WA-III-031

Weverton Historic District

Washington County MD

Beibei Su

May 6<sup>th</sup> 2010

MD SHPO

1008 Weverton Road facing southeast

14 of 38



WA-III-031

Weverton Historic District

Washington County MD

Beibei Su

May 6<sup>th</sup> 2010

MDI S1-H20

903 Weverton Road facing Southeast

15 of 38





WA-IV-031.

Weverton Historic District

Washington County MD

Beibei Su

May 6th 2010

MD SHPO

811 Weverton Road facing northeast

16 of 38



WA-III-031

Weverton Historic District

Washington County MD

Baibei Su

May 6th 2010

MD SHPO

T35 Weverton Road. facing northeast

17 of 38



WA-III-031

Weverton Historic District

Washington County MD

Bei Bei Su

May 6th 2010

MD SHPO

725, 729 & 735 Weverton Road, facing Southeast

18 of 38





WA-III-031

Wenerton Historic District

Washington County MD

Beikei Su

May 6<sup>th</sup> 2010.

IND SHPO

614 Wenerton Road (Old Church)

19 of 38



WA-III-031

Weverton Historic District

Washington County MD

Beibei Su

May 6<sup>th</sup> 2010

MD SHPO

624 & 628 Weverton Road facing north

20 of 38



WA-III-031

Wenerton Historic District

Washington County MD

Beibei Su

May 6<sup>th</sup> 2010

MD SHPO

Northeast end of Wenerton Road

21 of 38



WA-III-031

Weverton Historic District

Washington County MD

Beibei Sn

May 6<sup>th</sup> 2010

MD SHAD

View facing east from Rt. 67, south of Garrott's Mill

22 of 38





WA-IV-031

Weverton Historic District

Washington County MD

Berlei Su

May 6<sup>th</sup> 2010

MD SHPO

704 Weverton Road facing northwest

23 of 38



WA-III-031

Weverton Historic District

Washington County MD

Beibei Su

May 6th 2010

JND SHPO

South end of Weverton Road.

24 of 38



WA-III-031

Weverton Historic District

Washington County MD

Beibei Su

May 6th 2010

MDI SHPO

Appalachian Trail intersect with Weverton Road

25 of 38



WA-III-031

Weverton Historic District

Washington County MD

Beikar Sn

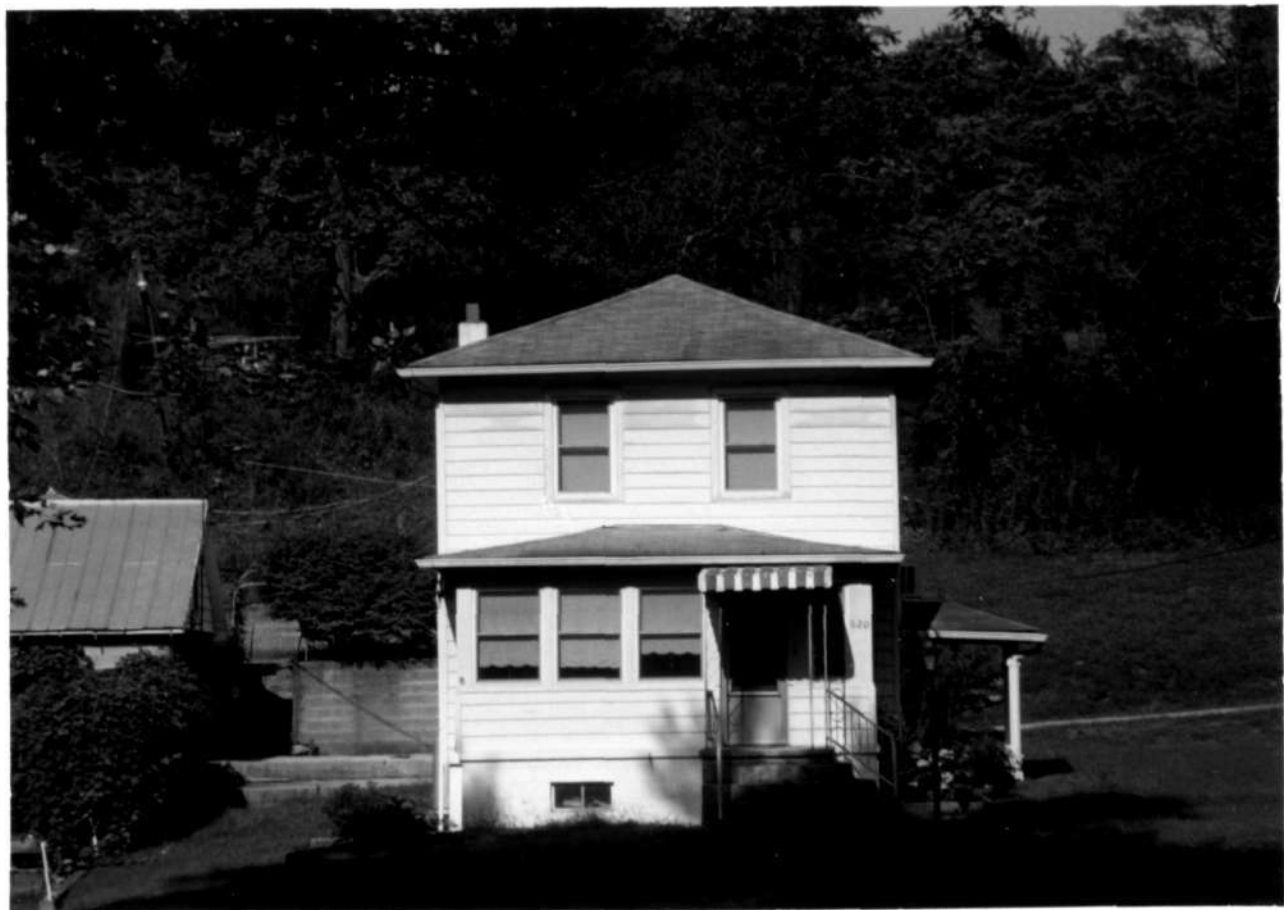
August 20<sup>th</sup> 2010.

MD SH PD

605 Weverton Road, View Southeast

26 of 38





WA-14-031

Waverlo Historic District

Washington County MD

Beiber Sn

August 20<sup>th</sup> 2010

MD SHPO

620 Waverlo Road, View west

27 of 38



WA-IV-031

Weverton Historic District

Washington County MD

Beibei Su

August 20<sup>th</sup> 2010

MD SHPO

624 Weverton Road, View west

28 of 38



WA-III-031

Weverton Historic District

Washington County MD

Beikei Su

August 20<sup>th</sup> 2010

MD SHPO

628 Weverton Road, view Southwest

29 of 38



WA-III-031.

Weverton Historic District

(Washington County MD)

Beibei Su

August 20<sup>th</sup> 2010

MD SHPO

721 Weverton Road. View southeast.

30 of 38





WA-IV -031

Weverton Historic District

Washington County MD

Beiber Sn

August 20<sup>th</sup> 2010

MD SHPD

725 Weverton Road, view southwest

31 of 38



WA-III-031

Weverton Historic District

Washington County MD

Beibei Su

August 20<sup>th</sup>, 2010

MD SHPD

745 Weverton Road, View east

32 of 38



WA-III-031

Weverton Historic District  
Washington County MD

Beibei Su

August 20<sup>th</sup> 2010

MD SHPO

818 Weverton Road, view northwest

33 of 38



WA-IV-031

Weverton Historic District

Washington County MD

Beibei Su

August 20<sup>th</sup>, 2010

MD SHPO

1008 Weverton Road, view west

34 of 38





WA-III-031

Waverton Historic District

Washington County MD

Beilbei Sn

August 20<sup>th</sup> 2010

MD SHPD

1215 Waverton Road, view southeast

35 of 38



WA-IV-031

Weverton Historic District

Washington County MD

Beibei Su

August 20<sup>th</sup> 2010

MD SHPD

1221 Weverton Road, view Southeast

36 of 38



WA-III-031

Weverton Historic District

Washington County MD

Beibei Su

August 20<sup>th</sup> 2010

MD SHPD

1310 Weverton Road, view Northwest

37 of 38



WA-IV-031

Weverton Historic District

Washington County MD

Beiber Sn

August 20<sup>th</sup> 2010

MD SH120

1325 Weverton Road, view east

38 of 38



MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

WA-III-031  
District 11  
Map 88  
MAGI # 2210365504

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

**1 NAME**

HISTORIC  
**Weverton-Garretts Mill Vicinity**  
AND/OR COMMON

**2 LOCATION**

STREET & NUMBER  
**Maryland Route 67**

CITY, TOWN  
**Pleasant Valley**

☒ VICINITY OF **Harpers Ferry**

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

**6**

STATE  
**Maryland-West Virginia**

COUNTY

**3 CLASSIFICATION**

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	<b>PUBLIC ACQUISITION</b>	<b>ACCESSIBLE</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER

**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME  
**Multiple Owners**  
STREET & NUMBER

Telephone #:

CITY, TOWN

STATE, zip code

**5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

COURTHOUSE,  
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. **Washington County Court House**

Liber #:

Folio #:

STREET & NUMBER

**West Washington Street**

CITY, TOWN

**Hagerstown**

STATE

**Maryland 21740**

**6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE

DATE

☐ FEDERAL ☐ STATE ☐ COUNTY ☐ LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR  
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

**7 DESCRIPTION****CONDITION**

☒ EXCELLENT  
☐ GOOD  
☐ FAIR

☐ DETERIORATED  
☐ RUINS  
☐ UNEXPOSED

**CHECK ONE**

☐ UNALTERED  
☒ ALTERED < 50%

**CHECK ONE**

☒ ORIGINAL SITE  
☐ MOVED DATE \_\_\_\_\_

---

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

This group of houses and small farms is strung along old Maryland Route 67. The houses are of stone, frame or sided log and most are one and a half stories or two stories high and three bays wide. Several of the stone structures have exterior stone chimneys and have wide wooden lintels above their windows suggesting mid 19th century construction.

## 8 SIGNIFICANCE

## PERIOD

## AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW

<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This group of dwellings or small farmsteads is typical of 19th century construction in the Pleasant Valley area in southeastern Washington County. Building stone is not the limestone of the Cumberland Valley but a different more sandstone type of rock found in Pleasant Valley.

**9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES**

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

**10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA**

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY \_\_\_\_\_

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION \_\_\_\_\_

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE

COUNTY

STATE

COUNTY

**11 FORM PREPARED BY**

NAME / TITLE

**Paula Stoner, Architectural Historian**

ORGANIZATION

**Preservation Associates**

DATE

**July 1978**

STREET &amp; NUMBER

**109 West Main Street, Box 202**

TELEPHONE

**301-432-5466**

CITY OR TOWN

**Sharpsburg**

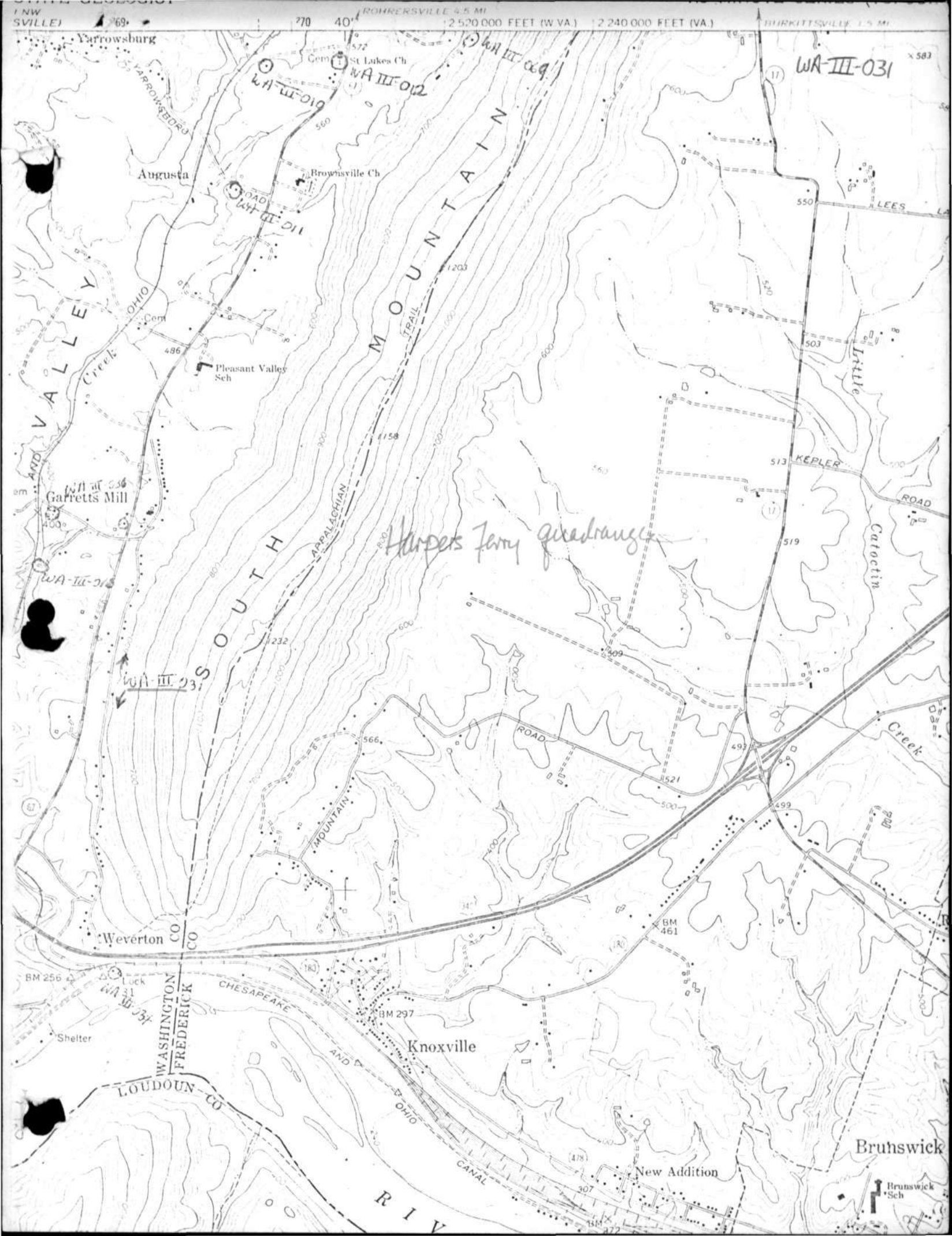
STATE

**Maryland 21782**

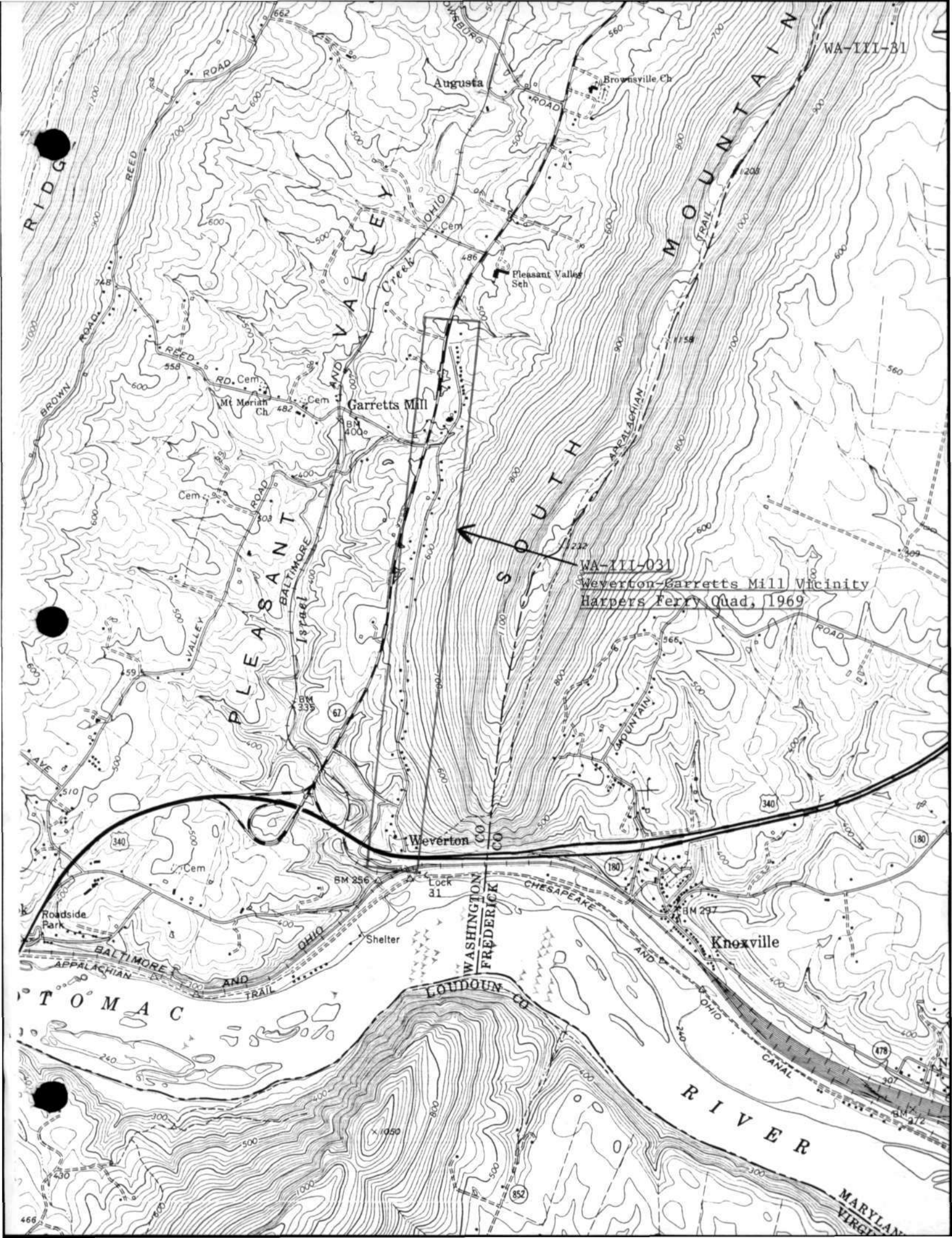
The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature, to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 Supplement.

The Survey and Inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

RETURN TO: Maryland Historical Trust  
The Shaw House, 21 State Circle  
Annapolis, Maryland 21401  
(301) 267-1438







WA-III-31

Augusta

Brownsville Ch

ROAD

Pleasant Valley Seh

Garretts Mill

PLEASANT VALLEY

SOUTH MOUNTAIN

WA-III-031  
Weverton-Garretts Mill Vicinity  
Harpers Ferry Quad, 1969

Weverton

Knoxville

POTOMAC

WASHINGTON-FREDERICK

LOUDOUN CO

RIVER

MARYLAND VIRGINIA



WA-III-031  
S.E. View  
April, 1977

Weverton-Garrets Mill Vicinity

Md. Rt. 67, Pleasant Valley  
Harper's Ferry Vicinity

PAULA STONER DICKEY  
CONSULTANT WASHINGTON DC  
HISTORICAL ARCHIVES